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SELECTIONS

FROM THE

Records of the Government of India,

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

N= LVIII.

REPORT

ON THE

POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION

OF

RAJPOOTANA,

FOR THE YEARS 1865-6 and 1866-7.

PART I.

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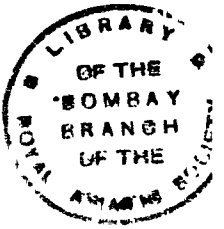

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REPORT

ON THE

POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION.

OF

THE RAJPOOTANA STATES.

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTION.

IN obedience to the instructions contained in Foreign Office despatch, No. 1158, of the 16th November last, I have the honor to submit the first Annual Report on the Political Administration of the Rajpootana States. It had been my wish and intention to have written separately in respect of the years 1865-66 and 1866-67; but as the Reports of Political Agents for the former year were not all received until after the close of the latter, it appears more convenient, under present circumstances, to embrace the administration of both years in one general paper.

Extent and boundaries.

2. The territories known under the denomination of Rajpootana are of great extent, stretching from 23° 15′ to 30° north latitude, and from 69° 30′ to 78° 15′ of east longitude, containing an area of 123,000 square miles, with a population approximately estimated at ten millions. Excluding the Imperial possessions of Ajmere and Mairwarra, the province is divided into eighteen separate and independent States under the protection of the British Government.

Configuration of Rajpootana.

3. The configuration of Rajpootana is that of an irregular pentagon, bounded on the north and north-east by Bhawulpore and the districts of Hurriana, Goorgaon, Muttra, and Agra; on the east by the dominions of Scindhia; on the south by Holkar's territory, the Mahee Kanta, the Rewa Kanta, Pahlunpore, and Guzerat; and on the west by Scinde. Its extreme length from Bikaneer on the north to Banswarra on the south is not less than 460 miles; and its breadth from Dholepore on the east to Jeysulmere on the west 530 miles.

The Aravulli Mountains.

4. The Aravullis, running in a direction north-east and south-west, divide Rajpootana into two not unequal parts, and form, as it were, a great natural

barrier between the rolling sands and arid wastes of the western desert, and the more fertile plains and higher table-land to the east and south. This mountain range is the principal water-shed of Rajpootana; it spreads in its southern portion into numerous collateral spurs extending far to the east, and may be said, indeed, to be connected with the Vindhyas by continuous chains of small hills. To the north beyond Ajmere it becomes less bold and marked, being broken into isolated and detached ridges and eminences, which, in different degrees of altitude, are traceable throughout Jeypore till they are lost in the valley of the Jumna towards Delhi.

Mount Aboo.

5. In the Sirohi State the Aravullis culminate in Mount Aboo, where the Guru Shikr peak rises to an elevation of 5,800 feet above the level of the sea. But although this magnificent mountain has no rival in the range, from which it stands, so to speak, defiantly aloof, still there are many other heights to the north as well as to the south which attain an altitude of 3,500 feet.

6. From Ajmere southwards the hills are for the most part well clothed with forest trees and jungle, affording shelter to wild animals of various descriptions, such as tigers and bears, lions and panthers; and, I might also add, to human beings scarcely less savage and untractable. Here the Bheel and the Grassia find a home: ever ready to plunder the merchant or traveller seeking to pass through the district, they are equally prepared to resist the entrance of local troops when despatched to enforce unpalatable demands.

Passes.

7. The distant aspect of the Aravullis from the west, from Sirohi on the south, to Ajmere on the north, is that of a vast impassable wall. The ascent into Meywar is abrupt and precipitous; on the eastern side it is less marked. The passes through the hills are few and exceedingly difficult. Between Burr and Edur, a distance of 250 miles, only one road through the Dessooree Ghât, which has been recently opened out, is practicable for wheeled carriage.

Other hills.

8. The principal ranges of hills within the States of Rajpootana, not offshoots of the Aravullis, are the sandstone ridges on which the city of Jodhpore is built; the Boondee and Indurghur Hills, which rise on an almost level plain like islands in the sea; the Mokundra range in Haraotie, a most important strategetical line, the pass through which has been rendered memorable by Monson's disastrous retreat; the Rajmahal Hills in Jeypore and Tonk, through which the River Bunas has forced for itself a wild and picturesque passage; the Kerrowlie Hills; the Ulwur group; and the hilly tracts of Meywar, Doongurpore, Banswarra, and Pertabghur.

Rivers.—The Chumbul.

9. The most important river in Rajpootana is the Chumbul, which, rising in Central India, enters the province near Hinglazghur, a fort historically famous as the place to which Holkar used to deport his State prisoners. After separating Boondee from Kotah, this river forms the boundary between Jeypore, Kerrowlie, and Dholepore and Scindhia's territories. The scenery on many parts of the Chumbul, more especially in the neighborhood of Kotah, may well bear comparison with that on the Rhine.

A broad noble stream of deep water sluggishly wends its way through a succession of magnificent overhanging cliffs fringed along their base with the evergreen "Jamun" and other bushes; whilst from the top of the heights extend for miles and miles rolling plains and broken hills covered with dense jungle. The district is full of game of the larger species; and for generations the Chiefs of Kotah have prided themselves on a sport unique, as ordinarily free from danger, which they can show to their friends and their guests within almost a cannon-shot of the capital; for in the cool pleasant shade under the cliffs along the banks of the river tigers constantly lie, and, on being forced by missiles from the heights above to quit their sylvan and rocky retreats, fall easy victims to the guns of the sportsmen seated in boats on the stream below.

The Chumbul is joined *en route* by the Kalee Scinde, the waters of which have already been swelled at Gagrone by the Ahoo and at Rajghur by the Newuj; while further north it receives the Nej, the Parbutty, and the Bunas; eventually discharging itself into the Jumna, of which it forms one of the most important tributaries.

The Bunas.

10. After the Chumbul the Bunas is the most important stream east of the Aravullis. One of its heads, the Bairais or Beeruch, rises in the Oodey Sagur lake near Oodeypore, and after passing under the walls of Chittore, the ancient capital of Meywar, joins the main stream, which itself issues from or near the Kankrowlie lake. The combined waters, after winding through the Meena Kherar of Haraotie, force a passage through the Rajmahal Hills to the plains of Tonk and Jeypore, till they eventually fall into the Chumbul, as above mentioned. This river is remarkable for the purity of its waters, and also as a famous trout stream.

The Bamgunga, Gumbheer, and Dhoond.

11. The only streams worthy of mention in the Eastern States of Rajpootana are the Bamgunga, which springs from the hills near Jeypore and flows through Bhurtpore into the Jumna; the Gumbheer, a tributary of the Bamgunga; and the Dhoond, which also rises near Jeypore, but which seeks an exit in a southerly direction.

Loonee.

12. To the west of the Aravullis the Loonee or the Salt River is the most important; it issues from the Ajmere lake, and after a course of 270 miles empties itself into the Runn of Kutch. In its course it receives several tributary streams rising in the Aravulli range, the principal being the Sookree. Unlike the Chumbul and Bunas, the Loonee, although a wide stream in the rains, is dry during the greater part of the year almost throughout its length.

Saburmuttee and Western Bunas.

13. In the Meywar Hills the Saburmuttee and the Western Bunas take their rise, flowing in a southerly direction to the sea.

Lakes.

14. Perhaps one of the most remarkable features in the Rajpootana States are the magnificent artificial lakes met with in many parts of the country. After the Sambhur lake, which is of natural formation, the Deybur is the most extensive. But the finest in an engineering point of view is

that at Kankrowlie or Rajnugghur in Meywar. The retaining wall of this lake cannot be less than two miles in length, built of massive masonry and of great height and thickness, supported by earthen embankments. In places the wall is 40 feet in height and faced with marble. The area of the lake is about 12 square miles, and the depth is said to be very considerable. It is one of the finest works of its kind in India.

Cities.

15. Each State, except Marwar, gives the name of its principal city, and nearly all are distinguished by some peculiarity.

Jeypore.

16. Jeypore is by far the handsomest as well as the largest capital in Rajpootana, and in the former respect is surpassed by few or no towns in India. It is laid out on a regular plan, and with mathematical precision; the main streets, which cross each other at right angles, are as broad as Regent Street, and are well drained and paved. The buildings are of a superior description, whilst the palace forms an imposing pile in the centre of the town. A large sheet of artificial water lies to the north between Jeypore and the ancient capital, Ambair, now almost deserted, but impressive in its desolate grandeur and picturesque situation. One of the most remarkable objects in the present capital is its old and lofty, but now disused, Observatory. It has its Kootub also in miniature by a comparison with that at Delhi.

Jhalra Patun.

17. Jhalra Patun, the capital of Jhallawar, perhaps ranks next as far as breadth of street and regularity of plan are concerned. The town was founded by Zalim Singh, the famous Minister of Kotah, and is noted for the number and beauty of its temples.

Kotah.

18. Kotah, lying on the right bank of the Chumbul, here about 400 yards broad and flowing in a deep rocky bed, is renowned for its huge bastions and fortifications. The town is divided into three distinct portions, each part being separated from the other by a strong wall and gateway: the palace at the southern end forms a strong fortified keep.

Jodhpore.

19. Jodhpore, the capital of Marwar, is a large though ill-arranged city. The fort, containing the Maharajah's palace, is built on an abrupt sandstone range commanding the town, and presents a striking appearance, the more so from the monotonous and dreary aspect of the surrounding country.

Kerrowlie.

20. Of Kerrowlie there is little to remark beyond its situation in a net-work of ravines, which would render difficult the approach of a hostile force.

Boondee.

21. Boondee is built on the gorge of a range of wooded hills. Its castellated palace, tier over tier, against the hill side, overhangs the town. It is handsomely built, and laid out with more taste than is usually perceptible in the residences of Native Chiefs. The view from the summit renders it worthy of a visit.

Bhurtpore.

22. Bhurtpore is noted for its mud fortifications, stained with the blood of many gallant assailants and brave defenders. The city is uninteresting; indeed,

the Chiefs of this State ever neglected the capital, and concentrated their energy and means in erecting the magnificent buildings and gardens for which Deeg is so justly famous.

Ulwur.

23. Ulwur, like Boondee, nestles under a range of hills, the heights being crowned by imposing fortified walls.

Oodeypore.

24. The picturesque situation of Oodeypore forms its principal charm. The city clusters round the eastern bank of a fine lake, whilst on the opposite margin wooded hills rise from the water brink throwing long deep shadows across the silvery expanse. The lake itself is studded with rocky islets on which elegant water palaces have been erected.

General physical characteristics.

25. In a province of so vast an area the general physical characteristics must be varied, and a description of one part will in no way apply to another. In Rajpootana this is specially the case, for the traveller, passing through the black loam soil of Haraotie and Meywar in the south-east, can little appreciate the desolation of the seemingly interminable desert on the north-west. Nor could he, having traversed the wild Alpine region on the south and south-west, in any way realize the fine champaign and cereal-bearing districts on the eastern border.

Desert Division.

26. If we group Rajpootana into the divisions marked by nature, I would include in one all the countries to the west and north-west of the Aravullis, comprising an area of fully 70,000 square miles, comprehending the States of Marwar, Bikaneer, Jeysulmere, and Shekhawattee. This is essentially the desert division. There are, it is true, small fertile districts even in this region, but, generally speaking, it is a dreary waste covered with sand hills and occasional rocky ridges, the desolation becoming more absolute and marked as we proceed westwards.

Alpine Division.

27. Between this tract and the rich table-land of Malwa and Haraotie lie the Aravullis, which range, with its many collateral spurs and chains, bars the progress of the sand to the east, and forms the hilly or Alpine division. The greater part of Meywar, as well as the States of Banswarra, Doongurpore, and Pertabghur, fall within its limits.

Although the general feature of this district is that of rock and mountain, still the soil of the many intermediate vallies and small plains is a rich loam, yielding fine crops of cotton and opium, of sugar-cane and wheat.

South-east Division.

28. In the States of Haraotie, which form the south-east division, hill and plain are about equally proportioned. The hills are of low altitude when compared with those of Meywar, but they nevertheless form formidable obstructions to commerce.

Haraotie is a picturesque and well-wooded district, and the land is of the first description.

Eastern Division.

29. Eastern and Central Rajpootana form the champaign and cereal-producing division. To the north in Ulwur and to the south in Kerrowlie the

country is broken with hills, but the intermediate region is generally a fine open plain, the soil being of a light quality, assimilating to that in the North-Western Provinces. The population is much greater to the square mile than that in any other portion of Rajpootana.

30. Whilst, then, the scenery and features of the province are varied and changeable, the traveller's attention, wherever he may go, will assuredly be attracted by the many forts and feudal castles dotted over the whole country. Some are perched on isolated crags; others are reared on the summits of lofty hills; and others again are scattered over the plains, where advantage has been taken of some rocky knoll to raise a structure more or less imposing, and which doubtless in centuries past afforded the means of a stout resistance.

These living mementoes of days gone by eloquently suggest the early history of Rajpootana. Almost every village of any importance in these States possesses defences and a keep of some kind, which in many instances are kept in good repair and are mounted with old ordnance.

Many of the large fortresses are estimated to be impregnable; and against an Asiatic power they probably would be so. The most famous are Rintumbore, Jalore, Gaghrone, Sherghur, Shahabad, Salombur, and Chittore. Even yet considerable jealously is evinced in permitting strangers visiting these forts.

31. The geoligical formation of Rajpootana is spoken of at length in Chapter XI. Towards the south the rocks may be briefly described as granitic; while towards the north their character changes to fissile sandstone and mica schist. The hills to the east of Meywar are of sandstone, resting on a bed of transitionary slate. Various strata exist, but sandstone predominates. Through this range runs an endless vein of hœmatite of iron yielding from 50 to 60 per cent. of pure metal.

32. Coarse white and black marble of inferior grain is quarried within a few miles of Jeypore, where it is skilfully worked and used in ornamental building. At Mukrana also, near the Sambhur lake, there are fine quarries of white marble.

33. Of minerals, zinc and copper are found in Meywar. There are unworked mines about 25 miles from Oodeypore towards Kherwarra, from which in olden days large quantities of silver were extracted. Copper and alum are found in Jeypore, and iron is smelted in Meywar, Boondee, and Jawud Neemuch. There are unworked lead mines at Ajmere, and copper ore is also found in Ulwur. In the vicinity of the Rajmahal Hills carbuncles abound.

CHAPTER II.

Our Political Relations and General Observations.

First political relations.

34. With the exception of Dholepore, then known under the denomination of Gohud, with which our first Treaty was dated as far back as 1799 A. D., our political relations with the Rajpootana States commenced in the year 1803 A. D., when it was deemed desirable to attach more closely to our interests some of the countries near the scene of our operations on the Jumna during the Mahratta war.

A subsequent and totally different policy prevented our extending our alliances, and, indeed, led to the abrogation of some already formed.

35. In 1817-18, on the outbreak of the Pindarree war, the protection of the British Government was offered, under certain stipulations, to the Rajpootana Chiefs, which they in most cases gladly accepted. Treaties were contracted with each principality separately, Kotah being the first and Sirohi the last to give their adhesion.

The object of these engagements was, not to acquire the power of exercising any interference in the internal administration of these States, but simply to subject their political measures and external relations to our control.

36. Rajpootana is divided into eighteen principalities, as noted on the margin. The reigning families of fifteen are Rajpoots, of two Jats, and one Mahomedan.

Rajpoot Principalities.

1. Meywar.
2. Jeypore.
3. Marwar.
4. Boondee.
5. Bikaneer.
6. Kotah.
7. Kerrowlie.
8. Kishenghur.
9. Jaysulmere.
10. Ulwur.
11. Sirohi.
12. Doongurpore.
13. Banswarra.
14. Pertabghur.
15. Jhallawar.

Jat Principalities.

16. Bhurtpore.
17. Dholepore.

Mahomedan Principality.

18. Tonk.

37. These States are under the political superintendence of a Governor General's Agent, with a staff of four assistants and five Political Agents, accredited respectively to the Courts of—1, Meywar; 2, Jeypore; 3, Marwar; 4, Bhurtpore; and 5, Haraotie.

38. The jurisdiction of the Political Agent in Meywar extends over the States of—1, Meywar or Oodeypore; 2, Pertabghur; 3, Doongurpore; and 4, Banswarra.

The duties of the Political Agent, Jeypore, appertain to that State only; those of the Political Agent, Marwar, to Jodhpore or Marwar. But this officer is also Superintendent of Mullanee, an extensive district within the limits of Marwar, but which is divided amongst a number of petty Chiefs and Thakoors, who only acknowledge the supremacy of the Maharajah of Jodhpore by paying a trifling annual tribute through the Political Agent.

The jurisdiction of the Political Agent, Bhurtpore, is confined to that State. It has been found very convenient, however, of late years to entrust him with all more important matters connected with Dholepore.

The Political Agent in Haraotie is accredited to the Courts of—1, Boondee; 2, Kotah; and 3, Jhallawar. This officer is also Superintendent of the Meena Districts of Meywar, Jeypore, and Boondee, commonly called the Meena Kherar.

The 1st Assistant to the Agent, Governor General, is also Political Superintendent of Sirohi and Magistrate of Aboo.

The Reports of the above-mentioned officers in respect to the administration of the States to which they are respectively accredited will be found amongst the appendices.

39. Our relations with the principalities of—1, Bikaneer; 2, Jeysulmere; 3, Kishenghur; 4, Kerrowlie; 5, Ulwur, 6, Tonk; and 7, Dholepore, are directly under the control of the Governor General's Agent, and their condition is spoken of elsewhere.

40. The 2nd Assistant to the Agent, Governor General, holds the office of Assistant General Superintendent for the Suppression of Thuggee and Dacoitee in Rajpootana in addition to his other duties.

41. The Commandant of the Meywar Bheel Corps stationed at Khairwarra, and the 2nd in Command of that Regiment detached at Kotra, are *ex officio* Assistants to the Political Agent in Meywar; and the former is, moreover, Superintendent of the Meywar Hilly Tracts.

1 Deputy Commissioner.
1st Assistant Commissioner, Ajmere, in charge of Treasury.
2nd Assistant Commissioner at Beawur.
1 Cantonment Magistrate of Nusseerabad.
1 Revenue Settlement Officer.
1 District Superintendent of Police.
1 Assistant Superintendent of Police.

42. Distinct from the Political staff, as above enumerated, there is for the administration of the British districts of Ajmere and Mairwarra, which are situated in the heart of the province and under the Government of the North-Western Provinces, a separate Civil Commission as per margin, the Governor General's Agent being *ex officio* Commissioner.

General Observations.

Powers and authority of Chiefs.

43. The Chiefs of Rajpootana exercise supreme civil and criminal jurisdiction within the limits of their respective States. Controlled by no law but that of custom, and restrained by no check save the moral influence and fear of the British Government, their powers for good or evil are most absolute and extensive. And this latter check is essentially necessary under present circumstances to replace, though it does so only partially, a stronger curb that formerly existed in preventing the abuse of despotic authority, a curb that our advent has removed; for, prior to the extension of our authority in Upper and Central India at a period when might and right were almost synonymous terms, Native Rulers were compelled in self-preservation to abstain from proceedings which would estrange their nobles and their people.

The Thakoors.

44. With the exception of the Chief himself and the Ministers to whom he delegates power, the only class in these States that has any influence and authority is the landed aristocracy, descended, in most cases, from the same stock as the reigning family. Their estates were originally assigned to their ancestors as a reward for military service and aid; and,

so long as they perform their obligations to their suzerain, the grants are not resumable. The conditions on which they hold their lands are not very onerous; a small annual rent or tribute, amounting to 8 per cent. and upwards, is paid; and horsemen and foot soldiers have also to be maintained for the service of the State. But besides these fixed contributions, extraordinary but heavy fees are levied on occasions of succession, marriage, birth, &c., and it is usually regarding these demands that ill-feeling and irritation are excited, more being exacted than usage and justice warrant.

Power of Thakoors.

45. The landed nobles are held responsible for the safety of life and property within their estates; and they exercise certain powers over their tenants in criminal and civil matters. The extent of these powers varies; it depends on custom and usage regulated by the status and position of the noble.

Powerful feudatories, as Seekur and Khetree, are almost as independent in domestic arrangements as their suzerains themselves are free of control from the British Government in respect of their internal administrations.

As a body the Jaghiredars and petty Chiefs do not abuse the authority entrusted to them by oppressing their tenants. They are decidedly popular amongst the middle and lower classes.

In parts of the country they have been and are notorious for harboring and sharing the gains of the various predatory tribes which, like organized communities, at one time infested India. Of late years a great improvement on this head has taken place; and now it is only in the wilder parts of Rajpootana that an asylum is afforded to dacoits and robbers.

Law and system.

46. With the exception of States, like Bhurtpore, under or lately under British management, law and system, as we understand these terms, can be hardly said to exist in any principality within this Agency.

Unwritten customary law based on the Shastars or on the Koran in the Tonk Chiefship is understood to be the law of the land, and even with a code so crude and so loose, the administration of justice might be satisfactory if worked under a judicial bench of training, experience, and integrity. But when it is borne in mind that persons without any such qualifications are constantly appointed to posts of trust and emolument; when it is recollected that their retention of office depends on the capricious will and pleasure of the Chief of the State, swayed and influenced by favorites of the hour; and when we remember their decisions may be upset without cause or reason;—when all these circumstances are considered, it is a matter of astonishment that justice is not more indifferently administered.

47. In some States offices combining important judicial and revenue functions are openly leased out at a fixed annual rental, the leaseholder reimbursing himself by fines, and often by illegal extortions. When public outcry against his acts becomes general, the Chief of the State commonly imprisons him until he disgorges, in the shape of a heavy fine, a part of the money he has squeezed from the unhappy people. Having paid the fine, he is frequently re-employed.

Civil suits.

48. The absence of impartial and reliable local Courts very naturally leads to a minimum of litigation. Suits are most usually settled by private arbitration, compromise, and caste punchayets; and as this latter mode of procedure has existed for centuries, I do not think much material inconvenience or any dissatisfaction is experienced from the want of legal and trustworthy tribunals.

Criminal cases.

49. In criminal cases the tendency of sentences is towards excessive leniency rather than severity. Crimes of a grave nature are apt to be condoned by a nominal imprisonment and a heavy fine. On the other hand, offences against religion or caste are sometimes dealt with rigorously, kine-killing being deemed specially heinous. Capital punishment, as repulsive to Hindoo feeling, is very rarely awarded.

Whilst no interference is exercised in the administration of civil and criminal justice, Political Agents invariably take notice of any cases of mutilation or torture (once very common, but now happily rare) which may come to light, and the Chief of the State is promptly moved to enquire into such occurrences and to punish the offenders adequately.

50. In making the above remarks I do not wish it to be inferred that they apply equally to all the States under this Agency. Some of the Chiefs, by personal attention to public business, do much towards counteracting the evils inherent on a despotic and irresponsible Government; others, I regret to say, are indifferent to aught save that which immediately concerns their personal interests.

Feeling of the people.

51. In the face of what I have recorded, it may appear an anomaly, but nevertheless not the less true, that, despite the shortcomings alluded to in the governments of these States, the great bulk of the population is both well contented and prosperous. Although the administration of our own provinces is incomparably superior in every respect to the administration of these principalities, it may be fairly questioned whether as a body the people are better satisfied. This undoubtedly arises from a feeling deep-seated in every human breast, a feeling of pride and complacency at being governed by those of the same race and religion. It is further worthy of notice, that whilst material wealth and progress are far greater and more rapid in British India than in Rajpootana, less actual poverty and destitution are to be found in the latter.

52. It may not be deemed inappropriate to allude in this place to the sentiments entertained towards our Government by the Chiefs and the upper classes throughout these States. Prior to the rebellion of 1857 our motives were often viewed with fear and suspicion, and our interference with dread and jealousy. Whilst, on the one hand, the red line of British Empire was gradually but steadily extending outwardly by force of arms,—a principle fully accepted and recognized by the Rajpoot,—so also at the same time were Feudatory States being absorbed within our dominions under the operation of a doctrine which to their minds appeared unjust and tyrannical. The implied denial of the right of adoption, as brought closely home to them when the question of the annexation of the ancient State of Kerrowlie was under discussion, filled their minds with apprehension as to the future of their houses; and when it is remembered that at this present about one-half

of the Chiefs in Rajpootana have no male heirs, their fears cannot be considered unreasonable.

53. But the liberal policy pursued since 1857, in according to Chiefs the right of adoption, in granting honors and distinctions, and even in associating them in the Council Chamber of the Empire, has happily changed this feeling, and far more cordiality and trust are now evinced in their relations with our Government than was formerly the case. Nor have our acts in respect of our own feudal aristocracy been unheeded. The grant of Civil and Judicial powers to Thakoors and Jaghiredars in Oude, the Punjab, and elsewhere, and the general improved status in which they are held, have all been hailed as indications of our future conduct towards them, and has, in consequence, raised their loyalty and attachment towards our Government.

International jurisdiction.

54. For the adjudication of all criminal cases of an international character, Courts of Vakeels were established some 23 years ago at Mount Aboo, Oodeypore, Jeypore, Jodhpore, and Deolee, the respective head-quarters of the Governor General's Agent and the Political Agents of Meywar, Jeypore, Marwar, and Haraotie.

These tribunals are simply Courts of Equity, awarding both punishment to offenders and redress to the injured: they do not claim elaborately to administer international law. They are, however, though far from perfect, admirably adapted to meet the requirements of the country. Instituted for the general protection of life and property throughout these States, they have been very successful in their object, violent crime and highway robbery having materially diminished. A more detailed notice as to the manner in which they have worked will be found in Chapter IV.

Reciprocity in international jurisprudence.

55. Such, then, being the present condition of the States of Rajpootana generally in regard to the administration of law and justice, it would be obviously premature to introduce, without safeguards, a system of reciprocity in our international jurisprudence, whether civil or criminal. During the past year the Government has authoritatively expressed the desirability of decrees of British Courts having extra territorial effect; and negotiations are now in progress for the execution of Treaties between the British Government on the one hand and each of the States under this Agency on the other for the mutual extradition of criminal offenders.

Police.

56. Under Native administrations the Military Establishment and the Police are usually incorporated under one head. A portion of the troops are detached in the districts, and perform Police duties. Along the main lines of communication guards and posts are maintained. The pay allowed is a mere pittance, and is disbursed at irregular intervals. Efficiency from such a Police force cannot be expected, and is certainly never exacted.

Crime.

57. Putting aside highway robbery and affrays consequent on border and clan disputes, I am inclined to believe that the amount of crime is proportionately less than in our own provinces. In larceny, in crimes of

fraud, and in similar offences the contrast would, I am sure, be specially favorable. But, on the other hand, dacoitee and cattle robbery remain lamentably rife. The Meena dacoits of Shekhawattee, of Ulwur, and of Goorgaon are noted for their daring and skill in carrying on their depredations, which heretofore they have regarded in the light of a profession. In the southern districts, too, the Mogheeas and Bheels are expert, troublesome, and constant robbers.

58. The commission of crimes against property is much favored by the extensive wastes and jungle tracts to be found all over this province, the sparseness of the population, and the many interlaced jurisdictions which facilitate the escape of offenders.

59. During the past two years efforts have been made both by the Jeypore and Ulwur Durbars to keep the Meenas under surveillance, and the measures adopted have been in a great measure successful.

Formerly bands of Meenas annually left their homes and proceeded to Malwa and the Deccan on plundering forays; but for two seasons it is believed that scarcely any have ventured from their villages owing to the watch that has been placed on their movements. The operations of the Dacoitee Department have assisted materially in checking the Meenas. Departmental measures against the Mogheeas are also being inaugurated.

Infanticide.

60. A few remarks on the crimes of female infanticide and suttee, once so prevalent in these States, but now happily almost extinct, may not be deemed out of place.

In a part of the province of Benares, in Cutch, in Kattiawar, and in Rajpootana the cruel practice of female infanticide once obtained in full vigor. During the past 30 years the crime has been steadily dying out in Rajpootana; indeed, it may be fairly questioned whether it now exists to any extent. This result is partly due to a judicious check placed by the Chiefs on the exorbitant demands made by the Charuns and Bhats on occasions of marriage, &c., but mainly to the fact that the Rajpoots themselves now regard it as a crime, and a crime of a heinous nature, and one, too, for which they can urge no religious sanction or authority.

Suttee.

61. The performance of suttee, or self-sacrifice, by the widows of Hindoos has obtained from a very early date. Of its first institution nothing certain is known, but it is undoubtedly of high antiquity, being alluded to in documents written before the Christian era. The practice has been more frequent within the limits of Hindostan Proper than elsewhere: it is not always confined to widows; concubines have frequently immolated themselves, and mothers have been known to burn on the death of their only sons.

In Rajpootana the crime used to be a frequent one, and it is recorded that the practice was formerly very common in Central India, when the Rajpoots had power and influence: evidence of this is found in the numerous grave stones on which the figures of the husband and the wife who burnt herself after the death of the former are engraven. In Rajasthan many such mementoes may be seen in every

village; the images of sometimes two and three female figures being carved thereon.

62. The most painful reflection in connection with suttee is that in many cases the sacrifice is not voluntary, the victim being unwillingly urged to the act of suicide. Seldom or ever do we hear of suttee among the lower classes. Now and again doubtless it may happen that a favorite wife or concubine, being by the demise of the lord and master deprived of all she cares to live for, may in all sincerity desire to evince the earnestness of her devotion by laying down her life. But, as a general rule, there is strong reason to believe that the victim is sacrified, not to the despairing dictates of love and affection in its deepest grief, but is induced to self-immolation to maintain a time-honored custom, and that the family of the deceased may be enabled to boast how honorably and faithfully the last rites were performed.

To effect this desired object every persuasion is used. The bards of the family sing to the wives the fame of former heroines who had acquired immortality by perishing in the flames which consumed the bodies of their lords; and if this fails, the wretched woman is taunted with cruel accusations of disgracing the family she has entered. One or other of these methods too often prevails, and once induced to acquiesce, they take care she is prevented from drawing back by administering maddening and intoxicating drugs, whereby she is brought to the scene of immolation; and there retreat is not permitted.

63. After the demise of the last Maha Rana of Oodeypore, the first Hindoo Prince in India, the acknowledged head of the Rajpoots, and the Ruler of a principality wherein ancient customs and usages are cherished more religiously than, perhaps, in any other State, each wife was successively asked to preserve the honor of the Seesodia tribe, the Chief of which had never burnt alone. One and all most positively declined, and a favorite slave-girl was then appealed to by her brother! In speaking to the wretched girl, he dwelt strongly upon the fact that all the late Chief's lawfully married queens had refused to preserve the honor of the house; and that the greater credit would redound upon her were she prepared to set an example of devotion to those who so wilfully declined to evince any themselves; that their perversity, in short, had afforded her an opportunity to earn a world-wide reputation for fidelity, which it were madness to neglect. His arguments prevailed, and the misguided woman consented to die.

A relation of the scene which occurred at the time may be of some little interest as descriptive of a once prevailing custom in Rajpootana.

The royal corpse, dressed up in regal attire, was conveyed from the palace to the burning place (called the Maha Suttee) in a species of sedan chair: the funeral procession, composed of all loyal subjects of the State, one and all, high and low, rich and poor, even the successor to the throne, proceeded the whole distance on foot; one alone in this vast multitude was allowed to ride, and she had but a short time to live. Mounted on a gorgeously-caparisoned horse, herself richly attired as for a festive occasion, literally covered with jewels and costly ornaments, her hair loose and in disorder, her whole countenance wild with the excitement of the scene and the intoxicating effects of the drugs she had swallowed, she issued forth with the body. As customary on such

occasions, the victim, as the procession moved on, unclasped the ornaments with which she was profusely decorated, and flung them to the right and to the left amongst the crowd.

On reaching the Maha Suttee, in a space closed by tent walls, the corpse was unrobed, and the slave-girl, seating herself with the head of the lifeless body in her lap, was built up, as it were, with wood steeped in oil. The "kanats," or canvas walls, were then removed and the pyre lighted; and as the flame shot up bright and fierce, the crowd around raised a great clamor, which lasted until the dreadful scene was over.

64. Shocking as this suttee was felt to be, the fact that every wife had, for the first time in the annals of Meywar, declined to die on such an occasion, cannot but react favorably on the feelings and sentiments of other Rajpoot families.

65. Since the event above described, the funeral rites of another Chief of ancient lineage have been performed without any suttee. In June of last year the Maha Rao of Kotah died, and his last obsequies were observed without the sacrifice of human life: one lady, indeed, was anxious to become a suttee, but was prevented by the deceased's son, the present Chief of Kotah.

66. During the two years under report only one case, and that at Bikaneer, has been brought to my notice. The persons concerned were severely punished. An attempted case occurred in Kotah territory, but was stopped by the local authorities.

This time-honored custom and usage has now been broken through; and we may confidently rest assured that in a very brief period suttee will be numbered amongst the crimes of the past.

Jails.

67. With the exception of Meywar, Jeypore, Bhurtpore, and Ulwur (which during minorities have been under British management) and Kerrowlie, jail accommodation within the States of Rajpootana is very defective.

Some building ill adapted for the purpose is generally devoted to the accommodation of prisoners, who are huddled together, irrespective of the crimes for which they may be undergoing punishment; civil offenders and criminal, murderers and defaulters, being thus treated indiscriminately.

68. The Jhalra Patun Jail, however, although certainly inferior to our standard of what a prison should be, is fairly ventilated and kept neat and clean.

69. Much room as there is for improvement in respect of these institutions, the last few years have witnessed a very considerable change for the better, and the subject is being constantly urged upon the attention of the various Chiefs. As an instance of progress in this matter, I may mention that the promiscuous lodging of male and female prisoners in one and the same lock-up, which used to be so common, has ceased to exist, and other jail reforms have been and are being effected.

Revenue.

70. As is the case throughout India, land revenue forms the main item of income in all the States under this Agency. Transit duties are also levied; the rates are generally very light, but the amount realized is nevertheless

considerable. In Marwar, for example, the customs bring in about six lakhs per annum.

In the States of Jeypore, Marwar, and Bhurtpore, the most important of the minor branches of revenue is that derived from salt. An immense quantity is produced in, and exported from, Rajpootana; this is more fully touched upon in the remarks on trade (*vide* paragraphs 94 to 98).

71. In the more ancient States, such as Meywar, Marwar, Jeypore, &c., in which a large portion of the soil is held in jaghire by petty Chiefs and Thakoors, their tributes and contributions, as well as their succession fees and other extraordinary demands, form a goodly source of revenue.

72. The total public revenue of the eighteen States of Rajpootana, excluding that of all petty Chiefs, may be set down at £2,350,000, of which £1,500,000 may be estimated as realized from the land revenue. Spreading this latter sum over the whole province, we find it amounts to about 3 annas per acre.

In no way can the comparative degree of advancement and fertility of the different districts of Rajpootana be better exemplified than by comparing the areas and land revenues of a few of the States most distantly situated. For example, Bhurtpore on the east, with an area of 1,974 square miles, raises a land revenue of 16½ lakhs,* or Rupees 840 to the square mile; whilst Jeysulmere on the west, with an area of 12,252 square miles, obtains but Rupees 25,000 from land, or about rupees two to the square mile. Again, Kishenghur, in the centre of Rajpootana, has an area of 724 square miles and a land revenue of Rupees 1,50,000, whilst Sirohi on the south-west, with an area of 3,000 square miles, realizes scarcely Rupees 70,000 from land.

73. The cultivated area of Rajpootana is not known; it certainly does not exceed one-sixth or one-seventh of the whole surface. It is true that in Marwar, Bikaneer, Jeysulmere, and parts of Shekhawattee, owing to the want of water and the sandy nature of the country, the soil is in a great measure unculturable, but in Southern and Eastern Rajpootana no such cause exists to account for the extensive wastes of grass lands and scrub jungles which are to be found all over the country. The population is sparse when compared to our own provinces. In the North-Western Provinces 430 inhabitants to the square mile is not considered excessive; here it is not 100. Bordering on the populous districts of Upper India, it might have been supposed that a tide of emigration of the rural classes would have flowed into Rajpootana, but it has not. The cause may be found in the absence of any fixed land assessment.

74. During the minorities in Ulwur and Bhurtpore settlements for terms of years were completed to the great advantage of the States and of the people.

In the other principalities the land revenue is raised under various systems. In some, money payment is exacted; in most, it is taken in kind. The assessment is commonly made yearly, when the crops are standing or after they have been gathered; the Government Revenue

* Including Crown lands.

Officer then estimates the turn-out of the harvest, and fixes the amount of the Government share accordingly. The Government demand varies; one-third to one-fifth of the total outturn is considered equitable, but often as much as two-fifths is exacted. It is not unusual to lease out villages to contractors for short terms of years, varying from one to five. The evils of such a system are too apparent to require lengthened notice.

75. In Rajpootana the rights of the ryot are secured by no tenant law—legally he would seem to be a tenant at will; but by custom and usage he is not considered liable to ejectment from the soil tilled by himself and his ancestors so long as he pays the revenue.

From the above it is clear that, excepting the land of the feudal aristocracy, the Government in these States is in theory the universal landlord.

Education.

76. The question of education is not one which has received much or sufficient attention from the Rajpootana Chiefs; but of late years a more general disposition to assist in the spread of learning has been evinced. The advanced views entertained by the Maharajah of Jeypore in this respect are well known to the Government. The educational institutions founded by His Highness are more fully adverted to in Chapter III.

Girls' schools.

77. The schools formed in Meywar, Bhurtpore, and Ulwur, are also well cared for and well attended; indeed, there is no capital in Rajpootana where schools of some description are not maintained: the standard of education is far from high, nor are the schools attended by the children of the Thakoors. This is much to be regretted, for the landed aristocracy, on whom so much must depend in a country where they hold so powerful and influential a position, are, as a rule—to which, however, there are bright exceptions—ill educated and obstructive in matters of reform and progress, and on this account the administrative posts in the various States are seldom filled from this class.

78. In 1866 a small girls' school was established at Oodeypore, and has since been maintained. Similar institutions exist at Jeypore and Bhurtpore. I cannot record that they have attained any great public favor. Public feeling is adverse, rather than otherwise, to the propriety and advantages of educating females. However, in establishing girls' schools at all, a step, though a small one, has been made in the right direction. The Maha Rao of Kotah has also expressed an intention of founding a like institution.

Public Works Department.
Communications.

79. A system of good metalled communications remains the great desideratum of this province. In many States the Rulers have failed to appreciate the advantages of opening out the country by the construction of roads; in many others the revenues are insufficient for more than the current expenses of the administration.

Jeypore roads.

80. The Maharajah of Jeypore has evinced a liberal spirit in this as in all other matters. A first-class metalled communication has been in course of construction for some years to connect Agra and Ajmere *viâ* Bhurtpore and Jeypore. The section east of Jeypore to the Bhurtpore

Frontier, a distance of 80 miles, was completed at the close of 1865-66, and considerable progress has been made in the western section towards Ajmere; indeed, I trust it may be completed, or nearly so, before the termination of the present season.

Meywar roads.

81. During the recent minority of the Maha Rana of Oodeypore an excellent metalled road was constructed from the capital to the confines of the State, in the direction of Neemuch, a distance of some 40 miles. The outlay on the work amounted to Rupees 2,77,000. His Highness the Rana has lately assigned a grant of Rupees 60,000 per annum for three years for the construction of the Meywar portion of the Neemuch and Nusseerabad road. The funds now available, with the 20 per cent. subsidy accorded from the Imperial Exchequer, will enable work to be pushed on rapidly on this important line.

Dessooree Pass.

82. A most excellent and useful road has been opened by the Political Agent, Meywar, through the Aravulli mountain range at Dessooree, the necessary funds having been provided by the Durbar. Prior to the construction of this pass the Aravullis formed an almost impracticable barrier from Burr, near Ajmere, to the south of Sirohi, a distance of upwards of 250 miles, to all wheeled carriages passing east and west.

Bhurtpore roads.

83. In the Bhurtpore State, now under British management, metalled roads have been completed on most of the important lines of traffic. These are adverted to more particularly in a subsequent chapter.

Ajmere roads.

84. It is much to be regretted that the British possession of Ajmere should have been heretofore so much neglected in the matter of communications. Situated in the heart of Rajpootana, and surrounded on every side by foreign States, it would appear desirable in every sense to have rendered Ajmere a pattern district, to which we could have pointed as an example when offering advice to our feudatory Princes. It has, however, been denied to us hitherto to illustrate the wisdom of our counsel by that most powerful of all arguments, practical exemplification, and on the occasion of the Chiefs of these States visiting Ajmere, they have seen little to encourage them in improving their own communications, which in many cases would have contrasted favorably with ours.

85. Since the formation, however, of the Rajpootana circle of public works in 1863, the claims and wants of Ajmere have received a fair measure of attention and consideration; funds have been accorded, and work on important communications set in hand. The road between Ajmere and Nusseerabad is well advanced, and in a few months will be completed, and thus remove the long-standing reproach of the route connecting the chief military and civil stations being in a condition practically dangerous to travellers.

Burr Pass.

Plans and estimates for a metalled communication through the Aravullis from Burr to Beawur or Nya Nuggur are in hand. Presently the pass through the hills is dreaded, alike by the merchant and the traveller, as a place where delay and breakage invariably occur.

Rajpootana circle of public works.

86. In many respects the formation of the Rajpootana circle has been conducive of great benefit to this province; for now for the first time are the wants and requirements of these territories brought to the notice of the Government of India.

Railways.

87. The subject of an extension of the railway system into Rajpootana has been constantly brought forward during the past two years. The consent of almost all the Chiefs in these States has been obtained to the terms and conditions which the Government deems essential before any project can be sanctioned. The importance of the scheme under contemplation in respect of the development of this province cannot be over-estimated, and the desirability of steps being taken at an early date to determine the precise direction the railway will follow cannot be too strongly represented; for it is clear that the projected system of metalled roads should be so arranged, that every mile of permanent communication now constructed may hereafter become a feeder to the great railway artery which will nearly bisect Rajpootana.

Military.

88. The Military Establishments and Armed Police maintained by the States under this Agency are shown approximately in the accompanying Return:—

States.	Ordnance.		Cavalry.	Artillery, Infantry, and Armed Police.	Total.	Remarks.
	Field Guns.	Guns mounted on forts.				
Meywar	10	40	1,000	4,200	5,200	
Jeypore	40	200	1,450	9,800	11,250	This does not include the Jaghiredar Horse, which in Jeypore number about 3,000.
Marwar	30	200	1,600	4,500	6,100	Do. do., which number 3,700.
Kotah	20	70	1,500	7,000	8,500	
Bhurtpore	21	17	1,300	7,400	8,700	
Bikaneer	12	26	600	1,600	2,200	Not including Jaghiredar Horse.
Ulwur	30	200	1,500	6,500	8,000	
Dholepore	6	6	300	1,700	2,000	
Tonk	12	40	600	3,800	4,200	
Jhallawar	15	20	500	6,500	7,000	
Boondee, Kerrowlie, Jeysulmere, Sirohi, Kishenghur, Banswarra, Pertabghur, Doongurpore.	32	76	900	7,800	8,700	Not including Jaghiredar Horse.
Total ...	228	895	11,250	60,800	72,050	

This Statement does not include the guns and troops paid for and kept up by the petty Chiefs and Thakoors. If these were added, the numbers would be increased by about one-third.

Ordnance.

89. The ordnance is of every kind and description: brass 3-pounders, iron carronades, huge brass guns of curious and fantastic manufacture, and iron

18 and 24-pounders are all to be found. Nine out of ten pieces would be pronounced unserviceable by an Artillery Officer.

Cavalry.

90. The Cavalry is irregular; a few squadrons are dressed in uniform and partially drilled. But the great majority have no pretence at drill or discipline, and are armed with swords and matchlocks. They are horsed indifferently. The men are mostly Rajpoots.

Infantry.

91. With the exception of a few regiments the Infantry soldiers are miserably armed and equipped. Flint muskets or matchlocks form the principal armament.

This branch is recruited from all parts of the country and from all classes. The troops are generally from three to twelve months in arrears of pay.

Trade.

92. It is not practicable to obtain any reliable statistics regarding the trade and productions of these States; no such statistics have been generally prepared: nevertheless a few remarks on the subject at large, together with an abstract of such information as local enquiries have elicited, may not be deemed wholly valueless.

93. The principal marts of Rajpootana are Pallee, Jeypore, Tonk, Kotah, and Jhalra Patun, and the salt depôts of Sambhur, Puchbuddra, and Deedwana in Marwar.

Pallee, situated on the main road from Ajmere to Ahmedabad, and about 50 miles from Jodhpore, is the commercial capital of the south-western division of the province; that is to say, of the vast tract of country to the west of the mountain barrier of the Aravulli range, from Sambhur on the north to Guzerat on the south. The Pallee merchants are famous as enterprising traders, having commercial relations with most parts of India, but more especially with Bombay, where they are known by the general appellation of "Marwarees." A very extensive import and export trade centres in Pallee. It is specially noted as a mart for cotton piece-goods, and large establishments for dying cloth find full employment in the town.

94. The external trade of the south-western division of Rajpootana, as above described, may be thus approximately summarized:—

ITEMS.	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
	Tons.	£	*Tons.*	£
Salt	...	...	85,000	355,000
Sugar	10,800	424,000	3,200	125,000
Cotton	70	2,300	2,500	80,000
English piece-goods	870	194,000	150	33,500
Country cloth	25	7,000	490	68,000
Wool	...	...	1,100	82,000
Grain	1,000	5,600	350	2,000
Metals and hardware	160	4,600	...	...
Miscellaneous	4,600	12,900	500	14,200
	17,525	750,400	93,290	759,700

Salt.

Salt, it will be observed, forms the main article of export. From 50,000 to 60,000 tons are annually turned out at the Sambhur lake, about one-half

finding a market in the North-Western Provinces, the remainder being consumed in the Eastern States of Rajpootana, in Bundelkund, and in Central India.

About 25,000 tons are annually produced at the Puchbuddra salt works, and this is carried by the Bunjara pack-bullocks, *viâ* Ajmere and Meywar, to Malwa and the Central Provinces. The yield of salt at Deedwana may be estimated at 17,000 tons per annum, which is principally consumed in Hansi, Hissar, Bikaneer, and Shekhawattee.

Other exports.

95. A considerable export traffic in sugar, cotton, country cloth, and wool is also maintained. The first named article will be touched on with imports. Cotton is not extensively grown in the districts to which I am now alluding, but is mainly produced in British Ajmere, Kishenghur, and parts of Jeypore, and finds access to the sea *viâ* Pallee and Ahmedabad. But this traffic has very sensibly diminished of late owing to the fall in the price of cotton.

Wool is produced in Marwar, but it is also received in considerable quantities from Jeypore, Shekhawattee, and Bikaneer for export south towards Bombay.

Imports.

96. Such, then, is the export trade. Amongst imports sugar forms the main staple of commerce. Sugar-cane will not thrive in the arid soil of Western Rajpootana, and the entire amount required for local consumption, as well as some 3,200 tons for exportation beyond the southern frontier, is supplied from Rohilcund and other districts in the North-Western Provinces. The traffic is carried on by camels, which start in long strings from the great mart of Bhowani in Hissar, and either proceed *viâ* Bikaneer and Nagore, or skirt Shekhawattee and the desert to Pallee.

English piece-goods are received entirely from Bombay.

Eastern Frontier.

97. Having thus adverted, though briefly, to the external trade of the south-western frontier of Rajpootana, which forms as it were the chief sea-borne gate of this province, I turn to the opposite or the north-eastern border, which touches on the fertile and teeming valley of the Jumna and of the Ganges.

The principalities of Ulwur, Bhurtpore, Dholepore, and Kerrowlie lie along this border, and the external trade, which here finds access to, or exit from, Rajpootana is approximately shown in the accompanying Statement:—

Items.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Tons.	£	*Tons.*	£
Salt	...	...	46,000	386,400
Sugar	10,800	241,000	1,000	22,000
Cotton	...	...	8,200	228,000
English piece-goods	270	59,600	30	6,600
Country cloth	150	20,000	...	...
Wool	...	...	...	...
Grain	3,150	35,000	2,000	11,000
Metals and hardware	400	33,500	...	...
Miscellaneous	4,600	122,000	...	...
	19,370	511,100	57,230	654,000

Salt and cotton, it will be observed, form the bulk of the export trade, and sugar and English piece-goods of the import traffic.

North-Western Provinces.

98. I have no Returns from which to estimate the external trade on the northern and north-western frontier of Rajpootana.

This border is of great length, including the territories of Jeysulmere, Bikaneer, and Shekhawattee; but from the nature of the country and the sparseness of the population the commerce is small in comparison with that of other parts of these States. I would approximately estimate the value of the imports at £250,000 per annum, and of the exports at £100,000. The former consists principally of sugar, piece-goods, hardware, and dried fruits from Cabul; and the latter of cattle, wool, and ghee.

South-East Frontier.

99. The only frontier now unnoticed is that of the south-east and south, along which stretch the States of Kotah, Jhallawar, and Meywar. The principal article of export on this border is opium, which is despatched to Bombay *viâ* Indore. I estimate the value of the trade at £450,000 per annum. Cotton is also exported in considerable quantities. The total export trade may be set down at £700,000 against an import trade of about £250,000; the latter mainly consists of sugar from the North-Western Provinces, English piece-goods and hardware from Bombay, and tobacco from Malwa.

Total, trade.

100. If, then, we total the external trade of the various frontiers as above estimated, it is as follows:—

	Imports.	*Exports.*
South-West Frontier	... £750,400	£759,700
Eastern Frontier	... £511,100	£654,000
North and North-West Frontier	... £250,000	£100,000
South and South-East Frontier	... £250,000	£700,000
Total	£1,761,500	£2,213,700

or a total trade of £3,975,200, the exports exceeding the imports by £452,200, which is balanced by receipts in bullion.

CHAPTER III.

RAJPOOTANA AGENCY.

Area and population.

101. *Bikaneer.*—This principality would, if extent were alone considered, come under the denomination of a first class State. The area is 17,680 square miles, or half that of Ireland; whilst the population does not exceed 550,000.

Description of country.

102. The territories of this Chiefship with that of the contiguous State of Jeysulmere and a great part of Marwar form the vast tract known as the Indian Desert; nor is the appellation a misnomer. With the exception of the district adjoining Jeysulmere on the west, and of that which marches with Hansi and Hissar on the north, the whole State of Bikaneer may be described as a succession of sand hills of varying height, which in certain localities increase or diminish in size with the force and direction of the wind, covered with small trees, as the "kekar" and "jal," and bushes like the "bair" and "ak."

A traveller passing through these arid districts during the fiery heats of the summer months, where the distance from well to well is a day's journey, would hardly believe it possible that crops of any kind could flourish on such a soil. But in Bikaneer, as, indeed, is the case in all deserts, a rainfall which would be deemed miserably scant in richer soils ensures to the agriculturist a plentiful harvest of "bajree" and "moth," of water-melons and oil plants. The quality of the "bajree" is highly lauded, and the excellence of the water-melons is equally famous. The latter seem to spring into existence during the rains, and are so plentiful that great quantities are thrown to the cattle. The seeds are ground up and the flour mixed with that of other cereals.

In the district of Tebee, granted by the British Government to the Maharajah for his services during the rebellion, as well as in the country lying along the northern border of the State, wheat and barley flourish.

Chief towns.

103. The principal towns of Bikaneer are—

Bikaneer, the capital, with a population of about			...	...	60,000
Soojanghur, with a population of about			...	...	8,000
Chooroo	do.	do.	...	...	7,000
Renee	do.	do.	...	...	6,000
Rajghur	do.	do.	...	...	4,500
Nohur	do.	do.	...	...	3,000

The capital contains the houses and homes of a great number of opulent merchants, who are scattered in the pursuit of their occupation over all parts of India. They return periodically to Bikaneer and spend large sums of money in the marriage of their children and in purchasing and building houses. But, owing to the oppressive exactions of the Durbar, many merchants have of late years left Bikaneer.

Trade.

104. From the neighboring British districts of Hansi and Hissar wheat, cotton, goods, and hardware are imported, a return trade in bajree, wool, ghee, cattle, and "Mooltanee muttee" being maintained.

There are one or two wells in Bikaneer of which the water is famous for its crystallizing powers. A large quantity of sugar-cane is imported from the North-West Provinces and Rohilcund, and is crystallized in earthen pots by the use of this water. The crystals are of remarkable size, cubic, white, and transparent. This sugar is much prized and extensively exported. In quality I am aware of no sugar in India to be compared with it.

Quarries.

105. Near the town of Bikaneer there are some quarries of excellent red sandstone, of which the city is principally built. Copper ore is found in hills on the Shekhawattee border. At present there are no mines in work.

Administration.

106. The administration of affairs in this principality has been, and is, far from satisfactory. The Maharajah is of an amiable disposition, and in manners and courtesy a perfect Native gentleman; but His Highness is unfortunately of a suspicious temper, and lacks judgment and foresight: the State officials are, in consequence, constantly changed and as constantly heavily fined. Men of integrity, therefore, even in the native sense of the word, refuse to accept office, which necessarily devolves on less scrupulous individuals, who, fully aware of the probable tenure of their respective posts, endeavor to make money as speedily as possible, little caring by what means they do so. His Highness, however, holds a Durbar almost daily, and is therefore accessible to complaints, and this in some degree acts as a check on the State officials.

107. On the Shekhawattee border dacoitee still largely obtains. In a country so sparsely populated highway robbery is extremely difficult of prevention, and the task is greatly enhanced where the sense of the population is not against the crime. While theft is looked upon with such disfavor that it is scarcely known, dacoitees on travellers or merchants passing through the country is not deemed in any way dishonorable. The merchant, however, can virtually secure his property from plunder by paying a small percentage as black-mail. This varies from ½ to 2 per cent. according to the nature of the goods, grain paying the former and bullion the latter rate. Cotton and goods are rated proportionately.

108. I cannot conclude this brief notice of Bikaneer without acknowledging the very excellent services which have been rendered to the State by Dr. Coleridge and his son, Captain Coleridge. These gentlemen have been employed by the Maharajah for the last 17 years, the former as his private Physician, and the latter lately as Dacoitee Officer and in various other capacities.

By their integrity and untiring efforts in the cause of humanity and good order they have earned for themselves the respect and confidence of all classes. Whilst their presence in an isolated State like Bikaneer might have been productive of embarrassment, it has, on the contrary, been alike beneficial to our interests and those of the State.

109. *Jeysulmere.*—As the events which occurred in this principality during 1864-65 bear close relation with those of the subsequent year, a brief *résumé* would appear desirable.

Brief résumé of events.

On the 16th June 1864 the Chief of the State, Maha Rawul Runjeet Singh, suddenly died, and was succeeded by his younger brother, Beree Sal, who had been, in accordance with custom, adopted by the widow of His late Highness.

The succession was recognized in October of the same year, and as the late Colonel Elliot was unable to proceed to Jeysulmere himself, Major Nixon, then Political Agent, Marwar, was deputed to the capital with His Excellency the Viceroy's khureeta to perform the ceremony of installation.

Major Nixon arrived at Jeysulmere in November, but failed in carrying out the objects of his mission, as the young Maha Rawul absolutely refused to take his seat on the "Guddee," continually expressing a wish that some one else might be selected. The Thakoors of Jeysulmere, who were all assembled at the capital, vainly endeavored to induce the Maha Rawul to alter his determination. As the Chief was then only 15 or 16 years of age, it was deemed expedient not to press His Highness any further in the matter for the present, but to allow him full time for consideration. In the meanwhile the administration of the State was left in the hands of Thakoor Kesree Singh, the Maha Rawul's father, who had been the Minister of the Chiefship for a continuous period of over 20 years.

State of affairs in 1865.

110. Such, then, was the position of affairs at the commencement of the year 1865. During the monsoon of that year rumors of oppression exercised by Thakoor Kesree Singh slowly travelled over the desert tracts to Jodhpore and to my head-quarters. Similar reports also found expression in letters from the widow of the late Maha Rawul, complaining of the conduct of the Thakoor both in respect of herself personally and in regard to his management of the State.

Letters of warning were accordingly addressed to Kesree Singh, intimating that he would be held answerable for his conduct should the complaints preferred prove well founded. At the same time I determined to visit Jeysulmere as soon as practicable, feeling assured that, until the young Chief had formally accepted his position, constant intrigue would continue to be maintained between the two parties in the State, the one headed by the Thakoor Kesree Singh, and the other by the late Maha Rawul's widow. Indeed, for other considerations a tour to Jeysulmere was highly desirable, Colonel Sutherland having last visited the State in 1847.

Agent, Governor General's visit to Jeysulmere.

111. Accordingly, in September and October of that year I marched through the desert *vid* Jalore and Mullanee to Jeysulmere, arriving at the capital on the 17th of the latter month.

It had been reported that His Highness intended to adhere to his resolution as expressed to Major Nixon, but I found on my first interview that he was not unwilling to be installed; and I accordingly intimated that affairs would be most satisfactorily settled and

dissensions disappear by the ceremony being performed without further delay.

The Maha Rawul concurred, and on the morning of the 19th His Highness was duly installed with the usual ceremonies amidst the congratulations of a large gathering of Thakoors, who loudly expressed their satisfaction and gratitude that the uncertainty which had disturbed their minds for so long a period had at length been unquestionably removed.

Revenues and expenditure.

112. Although this principality covers the wide area of 12,250 square miles, the revenues are very insignificant, as will be observed from the following Statement of income and expenditure for the three past years :—

INCOME.

Sumbut Year.	Land Revenue.	Customs & Judicial Fees.	Mint.	Salt.	House Tax.	Fees on sale of houses and land.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
1919—1863-64	25,010	73,404	3,131	1,158	2,701	1,058	9,936	1,16,398
1920—1864-65	10,529	75,528	7,737	1,366	2,694	476	12,289	1,10,619
1921—1865-66	7,149	66,672	1,978	971	2,881	431	10,989	91,671

EXPENDITURE.

Sumbut Year.	Expenses of Civil Administration, including Civil List.	Salt-making.	Mint expenses.	Public Works.	Vakeels.	Troops & Police.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
1919—1863-64	52,512	450	1,942	1,117	5,224	49,974	9,254	1,20,473
1920—1864-65	61,065	505	2,988	1,034	3,742	45,398	13,242	1,27,974
1921—1865-66	65,269	401	526	561	4,371	41,521	5,871	1,18,520

The revenue has fallen off largely, chiefly owing to the great scarcity of rain-fall during late seasons. In consequence of the immense depth of the water below the surface, which varies throughout this State from 200 to 500 feet, and is, moreover, generally of a brackish quality, any considerable extension of irrigation is simply impracticable. But notwithstanding these drawbacks, with good management and with average seasons the revenues of the State might be readily doubled.

Thakoor Kesree Singh.

113. In some respects Thakoor Kesree Singh has ruled well; he has, for example, largely checked robbery and cattle theft, though such crime is still

very prevalent, and must necessarily be so from the nature of the country and of its inhabitants. But in financial matters I cannot but think the Minister has shown less foresight, and that the revenue has decreased in consequence.

Description of the country.

114. The north, north-east, and especially the west, of Jeysulmere is a vast sandy waste, presenting a succession of sand hills of considerable elevation, and which are more or less clothed with "kekar," "jal," "bair," and coarse grasses. To the south sand hills disappear, giving place to low rocky ridges and hard undulating plains, covered in parts with smooth pebbles, evidently displaying the action of water.

115. The capital contains about 8,000 inhabitants, and is situated on a rocky ridge, which extends, though in places covered with sand drifts, to Bikaneer and Delhi. The city, built of fine yellow sandstone, is commanded by a handsome fort, in which stands the residence of the Maha Rawul. Formerly Jeysulmere, like Bikaneer, was a favorite retreat for the Oswall, Pulliwall, and other rich merchants of India. It was here their families dwelt, and it was here they stored their wealth. And the reason is very obvious, for whilst the richer provinces of India were the scenes of the wars and exactions,—at one time of the Moguls, at another of the Mahrattas, and at a third period of the Pindarees,—none cared to face the dangers of an excursion into the heart of the desert. Ancient associations still cause the descendants of these merchants to cling to Jeysulmere and Bikaneer, but for some years past, more especially from the former place, a great number of this class have emigrated to British India. This movement is to be partially accounted for by the demands made upon them by the local Durbars. It is very clear that when once the merchants and banking classes remove their homes from Jeysulmere they will never again return; for in the place itself there is no trade, and there are no local attractions, either natural or religious.

116. The wealth of the rural population consists entirely in their herds of camels, cattle, and goats. These thrive in spite of the arid nature of the country, and a considerable export trade in ghee is maintained with Scinde, wheat and other cereals being imported in return.

Area and population.

117. *Kishenghur.*—This small State, which bounds the eastern frontier of the Ajmere District, is well administered by its present Chief, the Maharajah Pirthi Singh. The area is about 724 square miles, and the population may be estimated at 100,000. The chief towns are Kishenghur, Roopnughur, and Surwar.

Maharajah's character.

118. The Maharajah bears a high moral character, and is much respected and liked by his subjects. His Highness personally transacts and supervises the affairs of the State.

Administration.

119. The administration of civil and criminal justice is very creditable. Observing the benefits derived in the Ajmere District by the system of tank irrigation, introduced by the late Colonel Dixon, the Chief has had

a number of tanks excavated in his State. The revenues have, in consequence, considerably increased.

Income.

120. The income of the State is as follows:—

Land Revenue	Rs.	1,50,913
Customs	„	70,744
From other sources	„	4,046
Total,	Rs.	2,25,703

A great portion of the customs is derived from salt. The position of the State is such that the salt manufactured at Nawa on the Sambhur lake and exported to Central India and to the Central Provinces passes through the territory. A duty of about 3 annas per maund is levied on it.

The expenditure of the State is about equivalent to the income. No debt has been contracted, but economy has had to be practised to secure so satisfactory a result.

Produce.

121. The produce of Kishenghur consists mainly of cereals. Excellent crops of wheat, barley, Indian corn, and jowaree are raised.

Area and nature of country.

122. *Kerrowlie.*—Maharajah Muddun Pal of Kerrowlie is the head of the Jadoon tribe of Rajpoots. The area of the State is about 1,870 square miles, and the revenues between three and four lakhs per annum. The country is of a wild hilly nature, and near the banks of the Chumbul is excessively cut up into ravines.

Administration.

123. The administration of affairs in this principality is very satisfactory. Although the machinery of the State is not elaborate, still, as the area is small, the personal supervision of the Maharajah ensures a creditable measure of security to life and property amongst all classes. His Highness is popular with, and esteemed by, his subjects.

The "Musohibut," or the Maharajah's Privy Council, consists of—

Malook Palljee, } Cousins of the Maharajah.
Chutter Palljee, }
Dewan Buldeo Singh.
Moonshee Akber Ali Beg.
Chowdree Sham Lal.

Almost all matters and cases are submitted through this Council to the Maharajah; and the orders passed thereon are forwarded for compliance to the Executive Minister, Thakoor Birik Bhan Singh.

One of the members of the Privy Council, Malook Palljee, has also an executive office as head of the forces. The jail is one of the best managed and cared for in Rajpootana.

Dispensary.

124. The Maharajah takes much interest in the dispensary at his capital; it is well attended by patients, and the Native Doctor in charge deserves credit for his conduct of the institution.

Star of India.

125. In 1866 Her Majesty the Queen was graciously pleased to appoint His Highness a Grand Commander of the Star of India. The investiture took place at the hands of His Excellency the Viceroy, Grand Master of the Order, in November last.

126. The Maharajah has one son, seven months of age, and a daughter, about eight years old.

Trade.

127. The trade of Kerrowlie is extremely limited, and there are no manufactures of any importance. The population is agricultural with but few wants. The Jadoons are reputed to be the bravest of the Rajpoot clans.

Withdrawal of British Agency.

128. *Ulwur.*—In September 1863 the minority in this State ceased, and in October of the following year, owing to certain reprehensible proceedings which occurred at Rajghur, the British Agent was withdrawn.

Form of Administration.

129. The form of administration, as moulded during the Regency, is still in a great measure maintained.

Pundit Roop Narain, who was one of the members of the Regency Council, is the head of the Revenue and Financial Departments. Appeals, both civil and criminal, are heard in his Court. He is a very excellent officer of tried integrity and intelligence, and is personally much respected and trusted by all classes in the State.

The Civil Court is entrusted to Pundit Bishun Dutt; appeals from his decisions lying to Pundit Roop Narain, and special appeals to the Maha Rao Rajah.

Moonshee Rishuk Lall is the head of the Criminal Court; appeals from his judgments lying in minor cases to Roop Narain, and in graver, direct to the Chief.

There is one assistant in the Revenue Department, and two under Moonshee Rishuk Lall in the Criminal, who are deputed to make local enquiries when serious cases are reported in the district.

Division of State.

130. The State is divided into seventeen pergunnahs, to each of which a Tehseeldar is attached; but their powers are extremely limited. In all matters, whether revenue, civil, or criminal, they merely make a preliminary enquiry, submitting the papers for the orders of the head of the department.

Police.

131. The Police arrangements in this principality are certainly excellent. Mail robberies and dacoitees are of comparatively rare occurrence, and this, too, in a district infested by Meenas. Over this predatory class a strict surveillance is maintained, and the Assistant General Superintendent for the Suppression of Thuggee and Dacoitee reports that he always receives ready co-operation from the Ulwur authorities in his departmental measures.

Revenue.

132. The revenues of the State amount to about Rupees 20,00,000, of which Rupees 17,22,597 are derived from the land revenue. A ten years' settlement was made by the Political Agent in 1863, and has been most beneficial.

The assessment was light, and as it has not been disturbed or enhanced, the agricultural classes, which form the bulk of the population, are prosperous and contented, and the country is better tilled and cultivated than any State in Rajpootana save Bhurtpore. A very considerable quantity of waste land has been brought under the plough, and a number of new wells dug since the present settlement.

Expenditure.

133. The expenditure in this State has been unnecessarily lavish. The cash balance in hand at the close of the minority, amounting to some lakhs, has been dissipated. The Maha Rao Rajah has, however, promised to be more economical in future.

Jail.

134. The arrangements for the accommodation and care of prisoners are creditable; their number average from 300 to 400. The allowance of food is sufficient, and the jail is fairly ventilated and kept clean.

Education.

135. The Maha Rao Rajah has lately established some district schools. The daily attendance of scholars is set down at over 5,000, and the yearly expenditure from State funds Rupees 16,000. I inspected three of these institutions, and found them satisfactorily managed.

Army.

136. The army consists of about 1,500 cavalry and 6,500 infantry, the whole under the control of Bukshee Rao Hurr Buksh. Ulwur possesses many forts, some of considerable strength; they are mostly in charge of Rajpoot Killadars, who make their reports to the Bukshee. Amongst the troops the Hindoo and Mahomedan elements are about equally proportioned.

General observations.

137. To the Chief's personal character any allusion in this Report seems unnecessary. In June last the peace of the district was disturbed by the forcible entrance into the State of Thakoor Luckdeer Singh at the head of a considerable armed following; he was singularly disappointed in not finding adherents to join his cause. No persons of note rallied round him, and he was quickly driven out of the territory. Through the mediation of this Office the Maha Rao Rajah has since behaved liberally to the Thakoor, on the condition of his residing elsewhere than in the Ulwur State.

The international claims for compensation preferred by Ulwur for the losses suffered by its subjects consequent on the aid said to have been furnished to Thakoor Luckdeer Singh by Jeypore are now in course of investigation by Captain Roberts, Assistant Agent, Governor General.

Succession of Mahomed Ally Khan.

138. *Tonk.*—The present Nawab, Mahomed Ally Khan, a son of the late Chief, Wuzeer-ood-dowla, and grandson of the famous Pindaree leader, Ameer Khan, succeeded to power in June of 1864; and my first official act, as Governor General's Agent, was to present His Highness with a khillut of recognition on the part of the British Government in April 1865.

Administration of State.

139. The administration of the Nawab does not lack in vigor, and the energy with which His Highness visits in person at all seasons of the year the outlying districts of Tonk is praiseworthy, presenting a marked contrast with the apathetic indifference evinced generally by the Rulers of Rajpootana in all matters of personal supervision.

But at the same time I am compelled to record that these periodical visits are dreaded rather than hailed by the subjects of the State. Judging from the experience of the past, they are regarded as precursors of a money demand in some shape or form. Shortly after His Highness's accession to the Chiefship a heavy hand was laid on all classes throughout the State, whether Thakoors, ryots, or merchants. Excessive nuzzerana was levied, and other forms of taxation resorted to, while a general sense of discontent and insecurity prevailed throughout the Chiefship. Latterly the Nawab has been more moderate, and to a certain extent public confidence has been restored. But nevertheless the trade in Tonk itself, which was formerly very large, has suffered considerably. There can be no doubt, moreover, that the Chief's ultra-Mahomedan proclivities render him unpopular amongst his Hindoo subjects. The building of Hindoo temples is said to be interdicted, and even the repair of those in existence to be discountenanced. The late Nawab was most orthodox in his tenets, but a freedom of action was nevertheless accorded to those not of his faith, but living under his sway. The absence of all, except Mahomedans, whether in the army or in the civil offices of the State, exhibits a bigotry strangely contrasting with the liberality displayed in the surrounding Rajpoot principalities, in one and all of which persons of every creed are to be found in employment.

140. There are few States, however, and none with such small means, so difficult to administer as the possessions of Tonk. Divided into six detached districts, hundreds of miles apart, supervision can be no easy task, while, a separate executive staff having to be maintained in each pergunnah, the Government is necessarily expensive.

Relations with British Government.

141. Whilst, then, the present conduct of affairs in this Chiefship is not to my mind satisfactory, in so far as relates to the subjects of the State itself, I willingly record that on points affecting British interests the Nawab readily acquiesces to the wishes of our Government, and European travellers passing through the capital are treated with marked hospitality and attention.

Army.

142. His Highness bestows much personal attention to the efficiency of his troops, which are composed almost entirely of Trans-Indus Pathans and Afghans. The Nawab is himself of the Bonair tribe, which so stoutly opposed us in the Umbeyla campaign. Numerically the military force is not large, and necessarily much scattered, but the troops at the capital are fairly equipped and constantly drilled. Once a week they are brigaded, and although the manœuvres are not performed with either correctness or celerity, still a measure of military precision is maintained.

Lawa.

143. During the cold weather of 1865-66 a rupture between the Nawab of Tonk and his vassal, the Thakoor of Lawa, promised such serious results that our mediation in the interests of public tranquillity and in the cause of

humanity became necessary. The Thakoor, who is the most powerful feudatory under Tonk, had always held since the formation of the State a very independent attitude towards the Durbar; a fixed annual tribute had been paid, and on occasions of the Chief passing through the Lawa estate a nuzzerana presented. But personal attendance or service at the capital had never been exacted.

144. On the accession of the Nawab to power the Thakoor declined to pay the nuzzerana demanded, offering that which had been presented on similar previous occasions. This opposition, together with non-attendance at Court at His Highness's installation, created an ill-feeling, which was quickly fanned into a flame, till in December of 1865 a force was despatched which laid siege to Lawa. An attack was made, and failed, which resulted in a loss of about 300 men killed and wounded. An assistant was deputed to bring about a mediation, and certain stipulations were drawn out by which the Thakoor was placed in a more subordinate position than that he had previously held, though at the same time all reasonable rights were maintained to him.

145. Since that period the Thakoor has, I believe, honestly endeavored to observe his duty and obligations towards his Chief; but the Nawab, on the contrary, has sought to bring about a fresh disturbance by means more plausible than truthful or creditable; and at this present time His Highness desires to confiscate half the Lawa estate, on the grounds that the Thakoor's Sunnud granted by the Maharajah of Jeypore early in the 18th century does not entitle him to the land he now holds. That the estate does exceed in extent the amount entered in the original grant is admitted, but it is also undisputed that the Thakoor has been in possession unquestioned through the life-time of the Nawab's father and grandfather. In other words, in whatever manner the Thakoor may have acquired the land which is in excess of the grant (and most probably it was acquired in the troublous times which closed the last, and ushured in the present, century), he has held possession concurrent with, if not prior to, the creation of the Tonk State; and any attempt now made to resume the land forcibly cannot but be considered as wholly unjustifiable.

146. *Dholepore.*—On the transfer of Gwalior and Gohud in 1806 to Dowlut Rao Scindhia the pergunnahs of Dholepore, Baree, and Rajakhera were assigned to Rana Keerut Singh, and have since formed the territories of the Jat Chiefship of Dholepore. Comprising an area of some 1,626 square miles, they are separated on the north from British territory by the Ootangan River, and on the south from Gwalior by the Chumbul; while on the east and west they are bounded respectively by the district of Agra and portions of Bhurtpore and Kerrowlie. The soil, though principally light and sandy, is in parts rich; the chief products being cereals. The population has been estimated at 525,000.

Area and population.

147. In 1836 Keerut Singh died, and was succeeded by the present Rana, Bhugwunt Singh. Weak-minded, easily led, and averse to business, His Highness was glad to allow the administration of affairs to be carried on by the widow of his elder brother, an able and energetic manager. With her death in 1861 arose misrule, intrigue, and debt; and in the year

The Rana.

History of events.

following the Rana was compelled to fly to Agra and seek the assistance of Government. An enquiry was instituted, and it was found necessary, in consequence of his attempt to subvert the authority of the Chief, to remove the Minister, Deo Huns, to Benares, where he has since resided under surveillance.

Rao Gungadhur appointed Dewan.

148. In 1863 the Rana appointed Rao Gungadhur Rao, a brother of Sir Dinkur Rao, Dewan of the State. Since his advent a marked improvement has taken place at Dholepore, but his efforts have been in a great measure nullified by the evil influence exercised over the Chief by a Mahomedan prostitute. This person throws obstacles in the path of the Minister, and by encouraging a lavish expenditure prevents the liquidation of the debts with which the State is burdened.

Revenue settlement.

149. Towards the close of 1864 a quinquennial settlement was carried out. Owing to the depression of cultivation and the want of any reliable information regarding the land, the assessment was made an annually progressive one.

Courts and Jail.

150. Courts have been established for the trial of criminal and civil cases, and are reported to work fairly. The jail is a small one, but kept in good order.

Schools.

151. A few schools have been opened by the present Minister; but, so far as I can learn, they do not appear to be in a very flourishing condition.

152. The Rana has recently consented to the establishment of a dispensary at his capital, which I doubt not will prove a most useful institution.

Ferries on the Chumbul.

153. The Agra and Bombay road, which passes through the State, crosses the Chumbul; and for several years a dispute existed between the Gwalior and Dholepore Durbars regarding certain rights to the two ferries on the river. The matter has, however, been lately settled by the Government placing the Raj Ghât under the control of the Public Works Department, which will pay the net profits accruing from the bridge and ferry to the two States. The Khentree Ghât is to be considered common property.

Troops and Police.

154. The troops of the State consist of about 2,000 men of all arms; of these, a large number are regularly employed on police duties.

Income of the State.

155. The total income of the State amounts to about ten lakhs; of this, nearly nine are realized from land revenue, Rupees 7,000 from customs dues, and Rupees 31,000 from other miscellaneous sources.

Expenditure.

No reliable information has been procurable regarding expenditure. In 1864-65 it amounted to Rupees 8,85,000, but subsequently has been quite equal to the income. The debts of the State still remain at about 2½ lakhs.

156. I am sorry I am unable to present a more encouraging report of the heir-apparent. A young man of about 28, the effects of debauchery have rendered him an object of compassionate regret. He is still on bad terms with the Rana; but his son, a boy of 4 or 5 years of age, is a great pet of his grandfather.

Our relations with Dholepore were, until five years ago, under the direct control of this Office. In 1862, however, maladministration rendered it desirable that there should be a more immediate supervision, and the State was then placed under the charge of the Agent at Bhurtpore. This change has been productive of much good.

MEYWAR AGENCY.

157. *Meywar.*—In November 1861 the late Maha Rana, Suroop Singh, died, and was succeeded by an adopted son, the present Maha Rana Sumbhoo Singh, a minor, then 14 years of age.

The minority.

158. During the minority the administration was carried on by a Regency Council, supervised by the Political Agent.

Unsatisfactory state of affairs.

The Council worked badly; the Members consulted their personal feelings and interests rather than the good of the State, and all measures of reform and progress suggested by the Political Agent were violently opposed; at the same time those on attendance on the young Chief endeavoured to obtain an influence over His Highness by encouraging him to debauchery of all kinds. In 1863 affairs came to a climax; and the misconduct of one high official and the atrocious action of another in cruelly putting to death some "Baorees," caused the Government of India to entrust greater powers to the Political Agent. In fact, he became more personally responsible for the proper and efficient discharge of affairs.

Investment of the Political Agent with greater powers.

Beneficial results.

The measure was successful; many of the chief nobles and others who had at first opposed the British Representative, finding their efforts to thwart and annoy him had been fruitless, and that the Government was determined to support the Political Agent, suddenly changed their tactics and tendered their support; while about the same period the Maha Rana, recovering from a serious illness, the result of excesses, began fairly to understand the character of those around him. Frankly acknowledging his past errors, he turned to the Political Agent for advice and counsel, and endeavoured by study and attention to qualify himself for the duties and responsibilities, which at the close of the minority would devolve upon him.

159. Such, then, was the aspect of affairs in the summer of 1864; and from that period nothing has occurred to disturb the good feelings established between the Political Agent and the Maha Rana.

Installation of the Maha Rana.

160. In September of the following year the young Chief attained his majority, and in November the ceremony of installation was befittingly performed with much *éclat*, and the administration of affairs formally entrusted to His Highness.

Reforms effected under British management.

161. It is not easy, or, indeed, very practicable, to describe with any degree of fidelity the reforms and progress made in Meywar during the few years in which the administration was under our supervision; for our action was of a general rather than of a special

nature, and our endeavours were directed, not to revolutionize the old system of Government, bad as it undoubtedly was, but simply to improve it and remove the more manifest defects and imperfections. In this view the Civil and Criminal Courts were placed on a more satisfactory footing, exactions on the part of State officials checked, and the revenues raised in a manner less oppressive to the people. Life and property were better secured by the formation of an efficient body of mounted police, an excellent school established, the jail reorganized, and the dispensary much improved. The Public Works Departments also received a full measure of attention; a fine metalled road was constructed towards Neemuch; a new pass for wheeled carriage opened through the Aravulli mountains; and many local improvements effected in and around the capital.

Balance in the Treasury on its being made over.

Further, the revenues of the State were economically managed and supervised, and at the close of the minority the cash balance in the treasury exceeded 30 lakhs of rupees, or upwards of a year's revenue.

Administration of the Maha Rana since his accession to power.

162. During the eighteen months that have elapsed since the Maha Rana attained his majority and assumed the direct administration of the principality affairs have progressed on the whole satisfactorily. The Political Agent reports that a certain measure of declension is perceptible, but this may be expected in all States on the withdrawal of our more direct interference. His Highness, I am glad to say, in spite of persuasion to a contrary effect, continues to supervise all important matters, although at times he finds the constant burden thereby imposed on him to be somewhat irksome.

Finances of the State.

163. From the Financial Statement rendered, it appears that the income from all sources during the Sumbut year 1922, corresponding with 1865-66, amounted to Rupees 26,61,273.*

Land revenue realized	Rs.	17,32,057
Customs	„	4,03,708
Tributes from Chiefs	„	1,65,677
Nuzzerana	„	47,532
Succession fees, judicial fees, city duties, &c., forming the remaining and minor sources of revenue	„	3,12,258

Expenditure.

The expenditure of the State for the same period amounted to Rupees 26,85,729, or an excess over the income of Rupees 24,456. As the cash balances still stand at upwards of thirty lakhs, this small deficit is practically unimportant. The Maha Rana, who is reported to be careful and frugal, proposes to institute the Budget system in the Financial Department of the State.

* In the Oodeypore State the Chittoree and Suroopshaee Rupees are current; their value is in respect of Suroopshaee 13 annas of our currency, and the Chittoree at 12 annas.

The principal items of expenditure, besides the tribute to the British Government and the contribution to the Meywar Bheel Corps, are—

Army and Police			Rs. 5,15,589
Public Works Department—			
Local Works	Rs.	55,495	
Communications ...	„	1,25,778	
			„ 1,81,273
Expenses of Administration			„ 4,59,957

Condition of the districts about Neemuch.

164. The Political Agent dwells at some length in his Report on the maladministration existing in the districts about Neemuch, consequent on the divided jurisdictions of Meywar, Gwalior, and Tonk. That the Mogheea tribe which infests that part of the country has been most troublesome and daring, and that their proceedings have been much facilitated by the want of unity of action on the part of the local authorities of the above-named States, is a fact that admits of no doubt; still, where the territories of two or more Chiefs are interlaced, such evils are almost sure to obtain, and there are no sufficient grounds to my mind to demand our direct interference in the manner suggested by Major Nixon.

After personally visiting the locality in February last, I addressed the Nawab of Tonk, pointing out the necessity of more efficient police arrangements being adopted; and I have lately received an answer reporting active measures having been initiated.

I propose addressing the Agent, Governor General, in Central India, on the same subject in so far as relates to Jawud Neemuch.

If it were practicable, an exchange of territory between the Maharajah Scindhia and the Nawab of Tonk would be very beneficial to both, the former taking over Seronge, Chuppra, and perhaps Perawa, and giving in return equivalent districts adjoining Nimbahera from Jawud Neemuch.

Such a measure would render the Gwalior and Tonk States more compact and easier for their Rulers to supervise and administer.

Restitution of Meywar Mairwarra.

165. It will be observed that the Maha Rana has addressed the Political Agent in a khureeta regarding that portion of Mairwarra which belongs to Meywar, but which has been under British management since 1821. It appears to me, however, that the discussion of the question should form the subject of a separate despatch, and not find place in this Report, and it will be so treated.

Salombur.

166. One of the most important steps taken by the Maha Rana during the past year was His Highness's visit to Salombur to carry out the investiture of the Rao of that place. The non-performance of this ancient ceremony by the late Rana is said to be one of the causes of the ill-feeling and hostility evinced by the powerful Chondawut clan.

The Nobles.

167. Major Nixon points out very truly the factious conduct of the principal Nobles and Thakoors towards the Durbar. In no State in Rajpootana are the Nobles so powerful as in Meywar. Formerly they were far more

recusant than at present; and many of the ills in which Meywar has been plunged have arisen from the independence, ambition, and dissensions of its feudatories.

Meena Kherar.

168. In the Report on the Haraotie Agency mention is made of the remission by the Maha Rana of the fines imposed on the villages of the Meena Kherar in 1860. The measure will prove highly beneficial to the district, and His Highness deserves credit for so readily according his assent.

Education.

169. The school instituted at Oodeypore during the minority continues to be well attended. The scholars number 513, and the standard of education is seemingly very creditable. The young Chief has also, under the advice of the Political Agent, established a girls' school. There are now 51 pupils, which may be held as a promising commencement.

Dispensary and Jail.

170. The dispensary and jail are carefully managed and well cared for. Details in regard to the former will be found in Chapter XI.

Public Works Department.

171. His Highness has evinced a liberal spirit in this department. Rupees 60,000 per annum have been assigned for three years for the construction of the Neemuch and Nusseerabad roads, and funds have been accorded for the new pass opened through the Aravullis. Local improvements in the city and in its neighbourhood have also had a fair measure of attention.

Meywar Hilly Tracts.

172. Than the Meywar Hilly Tracts there are few wilder and more lawless districts throughout the length and breadth of the Indian Peninsula. Excepting a rough road from Oodeypore, *viâ* Khairwarra, to Ahmedabad, not a mile of communication for wheeled carriage exists. Trade and commerce are unknown, while the merchant and traveller carefully avoids a region not less inhospitable in its natural features than in the character of the inhabitants. The population is estimated by the Political Agent to be 200,000, but I am inclined to think that 150,000 would be more accurate. The Bheels are divided into 16 clans, and could, I assume, assemble about 30,000 fighting men. Their hamlets, or "pals," as they are termed, consist for the most part of detached grass huts scattered over the hill sides: the object in thus building them is to render it impossible to surprise a whole village at once. A single individual may be arrested, but the warning cry that he will utter gives the alarm to the whole community, and in a few minutes, the war cry being taken up from hill to hill, the whole country seems suddenly to swarm with semi-naked savages armed and prepared to attack the intruder.

The Superintendent of the Hilly Tracts maintains a general supervision over the district, though the civil administration rests with the Rana. Excepting collecting the small revenue that is realized, the Durbar officials do not exercise any close measure of interference over the people. Each tribe governs itself under its own Chief, some of whom, as the Chiefs of Panurwa, Ognah, Joora-Mairpoor, and others, are powerful, maintaining little, so to speak, Courts, in which great etiquette is observed.

173. *Doongurpore.*—In its natural features and in the character of its inhabitants this small State closely resembles the Meywar Hilly Tracts.

174. The Chief, Maha Rawul Oodey Singh, is about 28 years of age, and belongs to the Seesodia family of Rajpoots.

Income and expenditure of the State.

175. From the financial paper submitted for the Sumbut year 1923 it appears that the income from all sources amounted to Rupees 1,26,618.

The land revenue realized Rupees 89,925, and customs Rupees 28,000. The expenditure reached Rupees 1,71,364, thereby causing a deficit of Rupees 44,746.

The high price of grain and an increase in the strength of the troops maintained are given as the causes for this unsatisfactory result. A reduction in the expenditure is promised during the current year.

Tribute to Government.

176. The Political Agent points out that the tribute to the British Government of Salum Shaee Rupees 35,000 presses heavily on the State. In proportion to the present revenue of Doongurpore, the tribute is certainly very considerable; but the income is capable of great development, and I anticipate that on the opening of the railway, which is now being surveyed from Baroda to Neemuch, the revenues will rapidly rise.

General Remarks.

177. Major Nixon, it will be observed, suggests the propriety of an officer being appointed for the duty of supervising the States of Doongurpore, Banswarra, and Pertabghur. There can be no doubt that the superior energy and action of a British Officer would do much towards improving the administrations of these Chiefships, and would secure a more satisfactory measure of control over the Bheel population; yet, on the other hand, there are at present no imperial considerations to necessitate the measure and its contingent expense. Should His Excellency in Council desire it, a further Report will be submitted on this question.

178. *Banswarra.*—This State lies on the southernmost border of Rajpootana, and, like the adjoining Chiefships of Doongurpore and Pertabghur, consists mainly of hill and jungle. It is bounded on the north, east, and west by the River Mhye. In the centre and eastwards of the capital there is a plain, well situated for irrigation and cultivation, which is not overlooked.

179. The Chief, Maha Rawul Lutchman Singh, is very intelligent and active in his habits. He has one legitimate son, an infant, named Jey Singh.

Financial condition of the State.

180. The financial Statement rendered is not considered by the Political Agent to be trustworthy; it is certainly very meagre. By it the income of the State amounted in Sumbut 1922 to Rupees 1,26,000, and the expenditure to Rupees 1,30,000. The main items of revenue are from land and customs, the former realizing Rupees 1,05,000, and the latter Rupees 17,000.

The Rao of Kooshalghur.

181. The insubordination of the Rao of Kooshalghur, one of the feudatories of the State, has been a constant source of annoyance and trouble. His very reprehensible conduct on a recent occasion has been brought to the notice of His Excellency in Council.

182. To facilitate the transaction of business, more especially in respect to the raids made from time to time from Banswarra into Western Malwa, a Vakeel has been deputed by the Chief to remain in attendance on the Political Agent, Western Malwa.

Deputation of a Vakeel to Political Agent, Western Malwa.

183. *Pertabghur.*—In March 1864, Maha Rawut Oodey Singh succeeded to the Pertabghur Chiefship, on the death of his father, Dulput Singh. Although he was scarcely 17 years of age, and, consequently, a minor, still his aptitude, intelligence, and general conduct were so well reported on, that the charge of the administration was at once entrusted to him.

184. The capital was visited in December 1865 by the Governor General's Agent, and the usual ceremony of installation duly performed. The young Maha Rawut has not disappointed the expectations that were formed of him: he personally undertakes the business of the State, readily attends to the advice of the Political Agent, and is popular amongst his subjects.

Installation of the Maha Rawut.

The Chief attended His Excellency the Viceroy's Durbar in November last.

185. A Statement of the finances has not been furnished. The revenues may be set down at about 2½ lakhs, and the expenditure at about the same sum.

Income and expenditure.

186. A Vakeel has been deputed from this State, as in the case of Banswarra, to the Political Agent, Western Malwa.

Deputation of a Vakeel to Political Agent, Western Malwa.

JEYPORE AGENCY.

187. *Jeypore.*—This principality, if not the most extensive, is certainly the wealthiest in Rajpootana. The area is estimated at 15,250 square miles, with a population of about 1,900,000.

188. The State is fortunate in its present Ruler, the Maharajah Ram Singh. Without possessing any marked ability, and wanting, perhaps, in firmness of purpose, His Highness is truthful and benevolent, and possesses a clear understanding, coupled with an earnest desire to promote the welfare of his people.

The Maharajah.

189. In all Native Governments so much depends on the *personnel* of the administration, that it is necessary to touch on the character of the members; and as the late Prime Minister, Pundit Sheodeen Singh, left the impress of his ability in all departments of the State, I would first allude to him, even though his death occurred prior to the period which this Report professes to embrace.

190. Sheodeen Singh was educated at the Government College at Agra, and in 1845 was appointed tutor to the present Maharajah. By his zeal, integrity, and ability he obtained the confidence of His Highness; was nominated Private Secretary; and eventually, in May 1862, on the death of Thakoor Lutchman Singh, succeeded to the office of Prime Minister, which post he held till his death in June 1864.

During the brief period that Sheodeen Singh was in power the administration was carried on with vigour and wisdom. In all departments of the State salutary reforms were introduced, but more especially in the Financial Department. Since the Pundit's death persons have not been wanting to traduce his character and misinterpret his action. Beyond doubt there were many shortcomings in his administration, but, taken as a whole, it was most successful, and his demise a most serious public loss.

191. The Maharajah, conceiving no officer in the State competent to fulfil satisfactorily the duties of a Prime Minister, has himself taken a more active part than formerly in the affairs of the State. A, so to speak, ministry has been formed, consisting of Bukshee Fyz Ally Khan, Bishumber Deen, son of the late Pundit, Moonshee Kishen Surroop, and Ram Pershad. Fyz Ally Khan, who is also Commander-in-Chief of the Army, and Bishumber Deen are the most influential members. Kishen Surroop and Ram Pershad confine their attention chiefly to revenue and financial questions.

192. The system would work well if each member were held specially responsible for, and were granted sufficient authority in, his own department. But this is not the case: a matter concerning one department may often be entrusted to the member of another department, whilst all are uncertain as to what are their legitimate powers. As the Maharajah is himself somewhat dilatory and disposed to postpone the settlement of difficult questions, business has very naturally fallen into arrears.

From these causes there is a want of energy and of despatch in all branches of the administration; and until the Maharajah introduces more individual responsibility into the system, it will work, as now, indifferently. His Highness has endeavoured to check laxity by summarily dismissing officials who were deemed careless or inefficient, but these spasmodic efforts are manifestly of little value.

Revenue.

193. The Political Agent has been unable to obtain any revenue Returns from the Durbar. He estimates the income of the State at about 50 lakhs, but it appears to me that this is considerably too high.

194. By the last Returns which were received, *i. e.*, those for the year 1860-61, the total revenues amounted to Rupees 37,65,000, composed as follows:—

Land revenue	...	...	...	...	Rs.	25,72,763
Customs ...	...	...	...	...	„	4,05,000
Tributes ...	...	...	...	...	„	3,40,558
Succession duty	...	...	...	...	„	60,000
Miscellaneous heads		...	...	...	„	3,86,679

The revenue had gradually risen during the five years preceding 1860-61 from Rupees 31,60,205 to the amount above mentioned. Admitting that this rate of increase has continued, the income of the State at the present time would stand at about 44 lakhs. I certainly do not think it can be more. A system of farming the land revenue on short leases has been re-introduced since the Pundit's death, a measure that is to be regretted.

Expenditure.

195. In 1860-61 the expenditure was 36 lakhs, the State debts amounting to about 23; the latter have since been entirely liquidated, and the annual expenditure reduced, the Political Agent believes, to 35 lakhs. This will leave a large balance for the improvement of the country.

Tenures.

196. A great portion of Jeypore is held by Chiefs on various terms of tenure, and no inconsiderable part has been also allotted as endowments. The estates, not Crown lands, may be thus divided: 1*st*, tributary; 2*nd*, allodial; 3*rd*, jaghire; and 4*th*, religious and other endowments. The first class consists of those for which no feudal service is performed, but only a quit-rent paid. Among the holders of these are the branches of the Maharajah's own family, called Rajawuts. The second are such dependent Chiefships as those of Seekur, Khetree, Ooniara, and others, not originally granted by the Durbar. These two classes are believed to yield 16 lakhs annually, of which one-fourth is paid to the Durbar. The third consists of fiefs, for which feudal service is performed, but no rent paid. Their value may be approximately given at 29 lakhs. The quotas they supply were originally calculated at one horseman per thousand rupees of rent. The 4th includes all the large grants made to temples, Ministers, and Court favourites, and is very considerable.

Shekhawattee.

197. Dependent to Jeypore is the large tract commonly known as Shekhawattee. The country is hilly and sandy, and sparsely dotted with hamlets, which, owing to the supply of water, are restricted in size. In the east they are separated by ridges of sand, which disappear towards the west, where they merge into the desert of Bikaneer. The tract contains several flourishing towns, such as Ramghur, Futtehpore, Seekur, Luchmunghur, Bussao, and others, some of which are imposing in appearance, being the residence of rich native bankers. The district is owned by Rajpoot Thakoors, who, owing to the custom of dividing an estate on the death of a parent equally among the male children, are mostly poor and in straitened circumstances. Among the population it will be sufficient to notice the Kaim Khanees and Meenas. The former are Mahomedans, the descendants of apostatized Chohan Rajpoots, and a fine race of men. The Meenas of Shekhawattee, with those of Ulwur and Shajehanpore, have been long notorious for their plundering propensities. Possessing the best of information, they were able to preconcert their plans with great accuracy. Their robberies extended to the Deccan, Guzerat, and Central India, and were most daring. Of late years active measures have been adopted against them, and both in Jeypore and Ulwur the movements of the members of the race are watched and controlled at their homes. The introduction of this system has produced good results, and of late crime has markedly diminished.

Perhaps the greatest difficulty which has to be contended against in Shekhawattee is that of finding employment for the poor, but high-born and proud, Rajpoots and Kaim Khanees. With not enough to subsist on, they often endeavour to procure a livelihood by means which, had they any employment, they would not pursue.

It is now many years since I have visited this part of Rajpootana; I therefore propose doing so during the coming cold weather, when I shall be better able to report on its present condition.

Seekur, Khetree, Patun, Bussao.

198. In Shekhawattee there are several tributary Chiefships, the most important of which are noted on the margin.

Seekur.

199. Seekur is inhabited by, perhaps, the most lawless of all the Shekhawattee races. The late Rao Rajah died in March 1866, and has been succeeded by a child of some five years of age, whom he is stated to have adopted. His claim has, however, been contested by the Thakoor of Shamghur, a branch of the family, and the case is presently before the Jeypore Durbar. The revenues of the Chiefship are estimated at about 4 lakhs.

Khetree.

200. The enlightened policy and reforms of the young Chief of Khetree, Futteh Singh, have already been brought to the notice of, and secured the approbation of, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council. In the five years which have elapsed since the conduct of affairs was made over to him, he has instituted Courts of Justice modelled after our own, introduced a code of rules and regulations based upon ours, inaugurated a land settlement, established schools, a dispensary and hospital, constructed an excellent road, and liquidated 4¼ lakhs of the State debts. Taking a personal interest in all these measures for improvement, each has been most successful, and the general administration of affairs, the police arrangements, the comparative security to life and property obtaining, are creditable to the wisdom of the young Chief. The revenues of Khetree amount to 3½ lakhs. The expenditure is shown to be somewhat in excess of the receipts, consequent on the allotment of lands for the payment of old debts. Retrenchments are in contemplation, and in the coming year a considerable balance is anticipated.

Patun.

201. Situated between Kote Pootlee and Khetree, the little Chiefship of Patun would be more properly described as in Torawattee. Though hilly and wild, the soil is fertile. The Rao is the direct lineal descendant of the Tuar Kings of Delhi, who, when expelled by the Ghor dynasty, settled at Patun. The affairs of the Chiefship are in a very unsatisfactory condition. The State is involved in debt, while the population, owing to the manner in which the land is divided and subdivided, are unable to support themselves on their small holdings, and are too often tempted to aid in plunder and robbery.

Bussao.

202. On the death of the late Thakoor of Bussao in the end of September 1865 the succession was disputed, but no settlement has as yet been arrived at by the Durbar in the question.

Ooniara.

203. To the very south of Jeypore is the petty Chiefship of Ooniara. Though lying in one of the richest portions of Jeypore, it has, through the mismanagement of its Chief, become hopelessly involved. On more than one occasion arrangements have been made for the liquidation of the debts, but as the promises of the Rao Rajah have been in each instance early violated, all confidence has long been lost. The Chief himself is stated to be dissolute, reckless, and lavish. The Jeypore Durbar, the Political Agent reports, is at a loss what to do, being averse to resort to stringent measures. Should no course of action have been decided

on prior to my next visit to Jeypore, I propose conferring with the Maharajah on the subject.

Education.

204. The educational establishments of the State are treated of elsewhere. The Maharajah's liberal policy has provided at the capital every means for the obtainment of a really good education. At the college, an institution of some pretensions, 485 pupils formed the average attendance; of these, 182 were studying English.

It is to be regretted that little or nothing has been done towards he diffusion of knowledge in the districts.

The capital, in addition to the college and its two branches, possesses 120 Vernacular schools, in which Hindee and arithmetic are alone taught. The attendance at these averaged 3,000.

School of Arts.

205. At the suggestion of Dr. Hunter, of the Madras School of Arts, the Maharajah has determined to found a School of Industrial Arts at the capital. This, if properly established and conducted, will do much to develope the natural resources of the country.

Medical Institutions.

206. The medical institutions of the State consist of the City and Branch Dispensaries, the Midwifery Hospital, the Jail Hospital, and the Medical College.

They are under the supervision of Dr. Burr, the Medical Officer in charge of the Agency, through whose exertions they have from time to time been established.

Public Works—the Agra and Ajmere road.

207. The principal work under construction is that portion of the Agra and Ajmere road which falls within the State. The total length, 134 miles, may be divided into two sections; the eastern, 80 miles long, between the Agra border and the capital, and the western, 54 miles long, being the continuation from the capital to the Kishenghur Frontier. The former is completed, with the exception of one mile of metalling on the Bhurtpore border; of the latter, 42 miles of embankment and 24 of metalling have been finished. The drains and culverts are now being proceeded with, and it is hoped that, ere the close of the year, 40 miles of this section will be open for traffic and the entire embankment completed. Five lakhs have been expended on this communication, of which a sum of Rupees 45,000 has been repaid by Government to the Durbar, as the first instalment of the 20 per cent. subsidy granted to Chiefs who construct roads at their own expense.

Staging Bungalows.

208. In 1865 the staging bungalows in Jeypore territory were, at the Maharajah's request, made over to the Durbar. Since then four new ones have been erected on the eastern section of the road, thereby adding materially to the comfort of travellers.

209. It is proposed to connect the Agra and Ajmere road near Bugroo with the Sambhur lake, distant 20 miles, a measure which, if carried out, will tend largely to the development of the trade in salt, and, consequently, to the increase of the revenues of the State.

Jail.

210. A new jail has been erected to the south of the capital on an elevated situation fixed on by the late Sir Henry Lawrence; it consists of six blocks,

four for male and one for female prisoners, with a sixth for a hospital. Each ward is intended to accommodate 100 prisoners, to each of whom is allowed 500 cubic feet of space. The Maharajah proposes introducing in-door labor and a system of management similar to that obtaining in our own jails.

The public works in the State are superintended by a British officer, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Durbar for the duty.

The Army.

211. The forces of Jeypore are estimated at 14,000 men, the greater majority of whom possess no pretensions to discipline or drill. They cost about 6 lakhs annually, and may be given as follows:—

Artillery: strength 300 men, with 40 guns, of which more than half, and most of the carriages, are unserviceable.

Cavalry: strength 1,650 men; of these, 150 form the body-guard of the Chief; the remainder consist of 5 regiments of Cavalry of 300 troopers each. All are armed alike with sword, shield, and matchlock, but the horses of the former are provided by the State.

Jaghiredar Horse: strength 3,000 men. These are composed of the Rajpoot quotas with which the feudal Chiefs do service for the lands they hold from the State; they are principally employed in the districts for the protection of Government mails while in transit through the State, and other similar duties.

The Infantry, numbering 3,000 men, are formed of 4 regiments of "Telingas" and 2 regiments of "Nujjeebs;" the former are stated to be principally foreigners from Oudh, and to be armed with the flint musket and bayonet; the latter, subjects of the State, bearing matchlock, sword, and shield. To each regiment are attached 5 small guns, which are independent of the Artillery.

The Nagas number 6,000 men, and are divided into four bands; they are a class of religious mendicants, armed with matchlocks, and subject to no discipline. Receiving but little pay, and with no interests in common with other races or castes, they form an inexpensive and trustworthy body of men. I can bear witness to their services in the mutiny, when as Political Agent in Jeypore they were the only troops I could depend upon. Indeed, to their loyalty I owe my life.

Tehseel Sepoys: a kind of Police numbering 1,500 men.

Measures for the suppression of Thuggee and Dacoitee.

212. In 1865 the Government of India directed that the operations for the suppression of thuggee and dacoitee in Native States should be carried on by Political Officers working through the officials of the Chiefs to whose Courts they were accredited. The Maharajah heartily co-operated in the scheme thus initiated. A separate Agency was established for the purpose, consisting of a Superintendent or Chief, with his head-quarters at Jeypore, and 17 subordinate officers, one for each of the pergunnahs of the State. Under the orders of the latter were placed parties of horse and foot, varying in strength according to circumstances. Subsequently a code of rules was drawn up, and, after revision by the Political Agent, issued for the guidance of the

departmental officers. The system is reported by the Agent to have worked well.

Luckdeer Singh.

213. The forcible entrance of Thakoor Luckdeer Singh, at the head of a considerable armed force, into Ulwur, has already been alluded to in the remarks on that State. The Ulwur Durbar complained that the Thakoor was throughout encouraged and assisted by Jeypore, a charge which the latter has denied. The international claims for compensation preferred are presently under investigation, and on the close of the enquiry a detailed Report will be submitted for the information and orders of Government.

MARWAR AGENCY.

214. *Marwar.*—Marwar is in area the largest of the Rajpoot principalities. Extending from Jeysulmere, Bikaneer, and Shekhawattee on the north, to the Runn of Kutch, Pahlunpore, and Sirohi on the south, and from Scinde on the west, to the Aravullis on the east, its greatest length north and south is about 250 miles, and its breadth not less than 290. This measurement, however, includes the tract of country situated between Marwar Proper and Scinde, known as Mullanee. Excluding this district, the breadth of the State would be hardly 200 miles, with an area of some 35,000 square miles.

The country is, as its designation of Marwar signifies, sterile, sandy, and inhospitable. Water is scarce, and in some localities only to be found at a depth of 200 feet below the surface; cultivation is thus in many parts impracticable. There are, however, more especially in the vicinity of the Loonee River, extensive tracts where wheat, barley, and jowra are grown. Bajree is the chief product, and forms the staple food of the people. The country is essentially a grazing one, and large herds of horned cattle and camels find a pasturage over its otherwise inhospitable plains.

Mullanee.

215. Mullanee being administered by the Political Agent, and not by the Durbar, the following observations will not apply thereto. It may be sufficient to remark that, though the tract belongs to Marwar, the feudatories acknowledge the Maharajah's supremacy only by paying an annual tribute, which is collected and remitted by the Political Agent:—

Population.

216. The population of the State is estimated by Captain Impey at 1,500,000, or nearly 43 per square mile, but the Return furnished by the Durbar and attached to the Report gives the higher ratio of 2,850,000, or 58 to each square mile; of the latter, 1,193,000 are stated to be male and 1,402,000 female adults, while the same authority quotes the number of male children at 200,000 and of female children at 155,000. These statements of themselves are sufficient to stamp the Return as unreliable. From personal knowledge and observation there can be no doubt that the Political Agent's estimate is the more correct, but even it I am inclined to consider as excessive.

The population consists almost entirely of Hindoos, the majority of whom are agriculturists, chiefly Jats. These are a hardworking and frugal race, though, under the general maladministration obtaining and the pressure of extortion, they often emigrate to Central India and

elsewhere, where the soil, climate, and Government are more suitable to the wants of man. The dominant race are the Rahtore Rajpoots, who, as coeval descendants of the common founder, own the large jaghires of the State. Years of peace have caused them to deteriorate, and instead of the energetic race, who helped to spread the conquests of the Moslem, they are a people enervated by sloth, indolence, and indulgence in opium and intoxicating liquors. The Mahomedan portion of the population are, with the exception of the soldiery, engaged in the manufacture of salt, in weaving, dying, and other similar occupations. The Jains, again, represent the trading and merchant classes.

The Maharajah.

217. On the death of the late Maharajah Maun Singh in 1843 the present Chief, Tukht Singh, then of Ahmednuggur, was selected by the nobles and officials of the State to succeed. Having served as a Vakeel at Edur, where he had mixed freely with our officers, and being thoroughly acquainted with our procedure and intentions, large expectations might have been fairly formed of his career. But the lengthened experience of a 23 years' rule has not realized the hopes his antecedents justified. Without doubt a hearty supporter of the Government, agreeable in society, and, perhaps, personally not unpopular, His Highness's habits and manner of life totally unfit him for the important duties of his position. Addicted to excessive drinking and spending the greater portion of his life in the female apartments, he is difficult of access and disinclined to be troubled with complaints. The affairs of the State are thus left to underlings, who have neither the welfare of their master or his people at heart, and who pander to the Maharajah's avarice, the ruling passion to which all other considerations yield. The dissensions in his own family are notorious, and the disputes between himself and his elder sons unseemly in the extreme both in origin and character. One of His Highness's prominent failings is the desire to provide for his very numerous offspring from the jaghires of his nobles.

The Political Agent observes that he believes he has succeeded during the past year in gaining an influence over the Maharajah. Glad as I should be to be assured of this, still, looking at the experience of the past, I can only refer to the friendship which has so generally distinguished this Chief's intercourse with our officers, and which has induced them to imagine their influence to be greater than it was in reality, or results justified. His Highness's former intimacy with us, his astuteness and unquestioned abilities, make this the more probable. But while remarking thus, I would express the sincere hope that the belief of the Political Agent on this head may be verified by future events.

218. The heir-apparent to the throne of Marwar is Juswunt Singh, a young man of 30 years of age. Reared in such an atmosphere and with the example he has had before him, it cannot be a source of wonder that he is reported to be violent, passionate, and dissolute. It is notorious, too, that both he and his brothers entertain parties to levy contributions throughout the country, and it is even affirmed that they plunder the merchant and the traveller.

Administration.

219. Marwar is undoubtedly the worst administered State in Rajpootana, perhaps in India; in fact, there is no regular government of any kind.

The State is divided into 23 pergunnahs, or, as they are locally termed, "kutcherries," each of which is presided over by a Hakim. Some of these are very small, while others, again, are of very considerable extent, more especially those of Jalore, Nagore, and Mairta. Subjected to no check or supervision, remote from the capital, and backed by the contingents at his disposal, the Hakim is to all intents irresponsible. Paying a heavy nuzzerana on appointment, receiving but small pay, and liable to dismissal at a moment's notice, "the exactions he levies on the people are," as the Political Agent observes, "a natural consequence, and it can be easily imagined how much the sparse population and poor cultivation of Marwar is due to this short-sighted policy."

No. 36-10P., of the 30th March 1867.

In a recent Report on the southern portion of Marwar, Captain Impey writes:—

"From Loheeana to Sanchore the country has become one unvaried expanse of grass and tree forest, now the pasture ground of herds of horned cattle, of which this is the great breeding ground. Cultivation, in a land seemingly peculiarly adapted for it, has from depredation almost entirely ceased; cattle-lifting and cattle-grazing have been found to be more profitable and alluring. The Bheel herdsman can defend his property, and is less exposed to annoyance from Thakoors and Hakims than the Jat cultivator; his black-mail and useful service to his Rajpoot master gain for him a certain protection, while he can elude detection and capture in the jungle. Thus have numerous villages become deserted, and the agricultural and trading class have left their land to the Bheel and emigrated to Pahlunpore and Mullanee. Nor is this all owing to the Thakoors and their quarrels, or to the nature of the population. The Durbar is directly to blame for its dealings with the Thakoors and people. While the powerful and guilty escape, the weak and innocent suffer. Will it be believed that, though the legitimate dues to the Raj of this tract amount only to Rupees 39,000 yearly, it has been given out in contract to the present Hakim for Rupees 80,000? this excess, besides the Hakim's own profit on the contract, which probably amounts to another 20,000, having to come out of the villagers and ryots by numerous exactions."

The state of things thus portrayed is, I fear, but too true a picture of the condition of things prevailing throughout the State. The administration of the districts and the charge of the people are simply farmed out to the highest bidder, who is left to realize his own profits.

I am glad to add, the Political Agent reports, that the Maharajah has promised that these exactions are to cease with the current year. Should His Highness carry out his promise, one of the most crying of the evils now obtaining, and one fruitful of the most hideous abuses, will cease.

The Thakoors.

220. The Thakoors of the State are as a body dissatisfied and discontented. In the 10th paragraph of his Report for the past year the Political Agent observes that he at first considered them an ill-used class of men, but has since been led to alter his opinion. I am unable, however, to agree with Captain Impey. There must, of course, be many who have no cause for grievance—turbulent and mal-content spirits, who have been created by the general misrule, and who take advantage of its consequences. The others are doubtless not faultless, but I would point to

their position, to the state of things about them, and I would enquire what example they have before them to follow, what encouragement or inducement to do well? On the contrary, it appears to me that they have much cause for discontent. I have heard the same recital of grievances and complaints from every class of noble and Thakoor, from numbers openly, from some privately and apart, so as not to excite suspicion, and from others through their agents and letters. The grievances chiefly complained of were the heavy exactions demanded on each succession,—imposts of all kinds and the escheat of villages as a punishment for one and every offence.

221. The natural avariciousness of the Maharajah's despotism is, as has been before stated, enhanced by his desire to provide for his sons from the jaghires of his nobles. An instance may be given in the struggle now going on at Ghanerao between the young heir to the estate and the Maharajah, and referred to in the 14th paragraph of the Political Agent's Report for 1866-67. In November last the Thakoor of Ghanerao died, and was, according to custom and national usage, succeeded by his younger brother, who had been adopted by the Thakooranee. Every effort was and has since been made to frighten and force the lady into accepting one of the young Princes. The case is still going on, and has created very strong feelings of discontent, not only at Ghanerao, but throughout the State generally. I am glad, however, to learn from the Political Agent's Report that the Maharajah has virtually withdrawn his demands, and has promised to settle the succession and relinquish the estate.

Revenue.

222. It is very difficult, owing to the want of reliable information, to arrive with any certainty at the annual revenue of the State. On our intervention in 1840 it was calculated at 20 lakhs, but must have since largely increased, owing to the confiscations and escheats of jaghire lands, the exactions of Hakims, and the imposition of taxes. But there has not been, so far as I can judge or ascertain, any increase of cultivation.

The Thakoors as a class are not taxed very heavily; they pay 8 per cent. on the estimated value of their lands. In addition to this rate, which was fixed in 1849, and is termed "Rekh," they have to furnish horsemen in the proportion of one to every Rupees 1,000 of annual rental. They pay, besides, heavy succession fees, as well as other occasional extraordinary demands.

Courts of Justice.

223. Courts, both criminal and civil, exist at Jodhpore, but they are stated by the Agent to be inefficient. Owing to the absence of any police system, the little influence they possess is necesarily very limited.

Captain Impey reports the initiation of a system of police. This, if carried out, will be a step in the right direction, but knowing what I do of the State, its condition and officials, I am not sanguine of success.

Educational and Public Works Departments.

224. There are no departments for either education or public works in Marwar.

Medical Institutions.

225. The medical institutions of the State consists of the Jodhpore, Pallee, and Mullanee Dispensaries. The last mentioned was opened in February 1866.

The number of patients treated during the past year was 6,868, and the number vaccinated 3,933. The whole are under the charge of Dr. Moore, and appear to be useful institutions.

Military Forces.

226. The military forces of Marwar are given by the Political Agent at 3,700 jaghiredar horse, formed of the quotas of the feudatories of the State, 1,529 troopers in the pay of the Durbar, 4,089 foot soldiers, and 240 gunners with 30 guns. The whole, with the exception of a body of Valayatees, are wretchedly paid, ill-armed, and neglected.

Forts.

227. There are 14 forts held by the Durbar in Marwar, mounting in all 215 guns. Those of Jodhpore, Nagore, and Jalore are of considerable strength and importance, but with the exception of the first named, they are all falling into disrepair, and their garrisons have gradually dwindled down to parties of men over the gates.

228. Several of the jaghiredars have small forts, that of Thakoor Kesree Singh of Koochawan being, perhaps, the most deserving of notice.

Colonel Taylor's tenure of office as Dewan.

229. In the 12th paragraph of his second Report the Political Agent refers to Colonel Taylor's short tenure of office as Dewan of the State and the reforms he effected. My own views on the question being before Government, it does not appear necessary for me to advert further to the question than to observe that subsequent experience and opportunities of judging only strengthen and verify the opinion I found it then my duty to submit.

No. 1349-39P., dated 29th October 1866.

Feud between Jodhas and Bedawuts.

230. In 1865-66 the feud between the powerful clans of the Jodhas of Marwar and the Bedawuts of Bikaneer, whose estates lie in the angle where Marwar and Bikaneer adjoin Shekhawattee, broke out into open warfare. The peace of the country was seriously disturbed and traffic entirely stopped. Thakoor Kesree Singh of Koochawan was eventually selected by common consent as mediator, and with him the Agent deputed an official, named Lalla Deep Singh. Their mission proved successful, and the feud was amicably adjusted. Fresh complaints have, however, I regret to learn, been recently received from both parties, and raids perpetrated. Captain Impey reports his intention of visiting the frontier in the coming cold season, when, I trust, the feud will be finally settled.

South-western border of Marwar.

231. The south-western portion of the Marwar border, which marches with Sirohi and Pahlunpore, owing to its remoteness from Jodhpore and the maladministration everywhere prevailing, was in a most disorganized condition, a state of things which naturally unsettled and disturbed the districts contiguous thereto. During the months of February and March last this border was traversed by the Agent, accompanied by a Raj force. Notorious robber strongholds were visited, fines levied, and security for future good conduct taken from the lawless border Chiefs. Every endeavour was made to quiet and settle the

district, and many cases which had long been the cause of contention and provocative of strife and disorder were disposed of. But unless followed by proper measures, this expedition will be of no avail, and its effects but temporary. Still it will prove to the Thakoors of the border, who have so long lived in fancied security, that they are not wholly out of the reach of the law.

BHURTPORE AGENCY.

232. *Bhurtpore.*—Since the death in 1855 of the Maharajah Bulwunt Singh, and the succession of his son, Maharajah Juswunt Singh, a minor, then four years of age, the administration of the Bhurtpore State has remained under the supervision of the Political Agent accredited to the principality. Under the circumstances a more detailed account of affairs in all departments is more practicable than it is in respect to States in which no interference is exercised.

233. The administrative functions of the principality are vested in a Regency Council, consisting, at the commencement of the year under report, of the members marginally noted, controlled by the Political Agent. Some of the members of the Council also hold executive offices, but these will be touched upon hereafter.

The Council of Regency.

1. Foujdar Goberdhun Singh.
2. Dewan Lulta Pershad.
3. Foujdar Ruttun Singh.
4. Foujdar Puddum Singh.
5. Bukshee Gunga Ram.
6. Dewan Ram Pershad.

The Regency Council maintains a supervision over all branches of the State, and daily Reports from all departments are submitted to it. In like manner, applications for leave, promotion, or employment, and all cases in which the usages of the State or religious customs are involved, fall within its jurisdiction.

Its duties and powers.

But without the sanction of the Political Agent no money can be expended, nor can any new appointment be made, or official promoted. This is absolutely essential to protect the interests of the State, although in most instances the Political Agent accepts the recommendations of the Council. In many departments, however, all appointments are hereditary; and although there are manifest evils attendant on such an arrangement, still it has been deemed better to leave the custom undisturbed rather than create dissatisfaction by ordering a change.

Hereditary right to appointments.

The origin of the system is undoubtedly feudal. The head of a tribe or family with the aid of his clansmen carves himself out a kingdom; his principal relations and followers are rewarded by grants of land, or by posts of honor and emoluments in the State. In Rajpoot Chiefships land has been invariably accorded; in Bhurtpore, on the other hand, rewards have been more associated with official position. The descendants of these relations and followers consider that they have as good a right to succeed to the honors and posts enjoyed by their ancestors as the descendants of the Chief himself have to succeed to the Chiefship; in fact, that they have rights in the State won by their joint exertions.

Origin of the system.

But to return from this digression. The Regency Council, in addition to the duties above indicated, has an appellate jurisdiction both in criminal and civil matters, being the Court of appeal from the decision of Magistrates of districts.

The Courts of the Magistrates of Bhurtpore and Deeg.

234. The State is divided into the districts of Bhurtpore and Deeg, the former comprising eight pergunnahs, with an area of 1,300 square miles, and the latter five pergunnahs, with an area of 653 square miles. Each district is under the charge of a Magistrate, termed an Adawluttee, who in criminal matters has powers of three years' imprisonment, with fine up to Rupees 50, and on the civil side can decide all suits, whatever the amount. As before stated, appeals from their decisions in civil cases lie to the Regency Council, and special appeals to the Political Agent and to the Agent, Governor General.

In criminal cases appeals from Magisterial decisions, as well as cases beyond the competency of such Courts, are submitted to the Political Agent and to the Agent, Governor General. Captain Walter brings to notice an anomaly now existing in respect to his criminal powers as Political Agent, and promises to report on it separately when the question shall be taken up. In civil cases the license of appeal is too great. Special appeals are admitted on the merits of the case, when two or even three lower Courts have concurred in the decision. Arrangements are being made to place this matter on a more satisfactory footing, so as to prevent useless litigation.

Subordinate staff of the Bhurtpore District.

Subordinate staff of the Deeg District.

In subordination to the Magistrate of Bhurtpore are seven Tehseeldars, one to each pergunnah, save the Sudder pergunnah, to which is attached a City Magistrate and a Kotwal.

In subordination to the Magistrate of Deeg are five Tehseeldars, one to each pergunnah, and the Kotwal of Deeg.

Their powers.

Tehseeldars and the Kotwals of Bhurtpore and Deeg have powers in criminal cases to imprison for three months, with fine up to Rupees 10; appeals from their judgments lying to the District Courts. In civil jurisdiction the Tehseeldars and the City Magistrate of Bhurtpore have powers to take up all suits not exceeding Rupees 500 in value, the Magistrate of the district forming the Appellate Court.

Revenue.

235. But none of the above-named officials have duties appertaining to the Revenue Department. This department is under the entire charge of a Deputy Collector, before whose Court all suits connected with land are heard; an appeal lying to the Political Agent.

Review of work performed.

236. Such, then, is the machinery for the administration of civil and criminal justice and the Revenue Department. The Political Agent in his Report has submitted the returns of the working of the Courts for the Sumbut year 1922, *i. e.*, from September 1865 to September 1866.

Civil Justice.

237. That performed in the several Civil Courts is exhibited in the following Table:—

Designation of Court.	Pending at close of last year.	Instituted.			Total for trial.	Total disposed of.	Pending.
		Original suits.	Appeals.	Total.			
Magistrate of Bhurtpore ...	14	73	167	240	254	246	8
Magistrate of Deeg	11	386	13	399	410	407	3
Courts subordinate to Magistrate of Bhurtpore	52	1,476	...	1,476	1,528	1,487	41
Courts subordinate to Magistrate of Deeg	24	455	...	455	479	466	13
Total ...	101	2,390	180	2,570	2,671	2,606	65

Of 1,953 decided by the subordinate Courts, only 180, or 9·2 per cent., were appealed against.

The despatch of business has been very creditable. At the close of the year 65 cases were left pending, against 101 at the close of the previous year.

The above does not include the appeals and special appeals preferred before the Council of Regency, which decided 141 of such suits out of 154 submitted, leaving a balance pending of 13.

Revenue Department.

238. In the Revenue Department, ably conducted by Mr. Heatherley, work has been heavy. At the close of Sumbut 1921 788 suits were pending, 6,053 were instituted during the year, and 5,858 settled, leaving an undisposed balance of 983. The decisions rendered must have been very satisfactory, as only 18 appeals were preferred. In only three of these were the orders of the lower Court reversed.

Criminal Justice.

239. In the Criminal Department the number of cases under trial in Sumbut 1922, including those pending from the year preceding, is 6,171, of which 6,122 were disposed of, leaving a balance pending of 49 compared with 94 of the previous year. The working of the several Courts may be epitomized as follows:—

Description of Court.	Pending from last year.	Instituted.	Transferred to other Courts.	Received by transfer.	Appeals.	Remaining for trial.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending.
Magistrate of Bhurtpore ...	36	1,159	...	495	41	1,695	1,731	1,718	13
Magistrate of Deeg	2	1,493	...	581	...	2,074	2,076	2,076	...
Courts subordinate to Magistrate of Bhurtpore	41	2,352	495	...	...	1,857	1,898	1,864	34
Courts subordinate to Magistrate of Deeg	15	1,032	581	...	...	451	466	464	2
Total ...	94	6,036	1,076	1,076	41	6,077	6,171	6,122	49

In proportion to the population this number appears excessively high. An analysis of the cases has not been furnished, so that it is not practicable to state under what head crime preponderates.

But as all sentences exceeding three years' imprisonment are submitted for the confirmation of the Agent, Governor General, and as the number of cases so submitted during 1866 was only six, it may be fairly inferred that the ratio of heinous and violent crimes is not large.

Personnel of the administration.

240. In paragraph 233 of this Report the names of the members of the Regency Council, as they stood at the commencement of the year, have been mentioned. The first member, Foujdar Goberdhun Singh, however, from ill health and other causes, takes no part in the administration, and his retention of office is merely honorary.

The second member, Dewan Lulta Pershad, holds the executive post of Magistrate of the Bhurtpore District. He has performed his civil and criminal duties in that capacity satisfactorily.

The third member, Chowdree Ruttun Singh, in like manner, was Magistrate of the Deeg District. Both as a Magistrate and a member of the Council, he was undoubtedly the ablest and most trustworthy official in the Bhurtpore State, and his death, which occurred in June last, was a grave misfortune. He was succeeded by his cousin, Buldeo Singh, who promises well.

In respect of the fourth member, Foujdar Puddum Singh, there is nothing special to record.

During the year Bukshee Gunga Ram, the fifth member, was, for reasons which it is not necessary here to recapitulate, appointed to the personal charge of the young Maharajah; his own place in the Council being filled by Foujdar Mokund Singh.

The sixth and last member, Dewan Ram Pershad, is also head of the Audit Office and Account Department generally.

The Council as a whole has worked steadily and well, and in harmony with the Political Agent.

Mr. T. Heatherley, in the Revenue Department, has given much satisfaction, and is a very efficient officer.

Amongst the lower subordinates the Tehseeldars have performed their duties creditably. They are graded in classes with salaries of Rupees 300, 250, 225, 125, and 100, which for a Native State is very liberal. Thannadars are paid at rates of Rupees 30, 35, and 45 per mensem.

Police.

241. The police force, maintained on a monthly salary by the State, numbers 574 men, costing annually about Rupees 27,000. The rural police, which is supported by rent-free lands and by local fees, numbers 1,233, making the total strength of the force at 1,807. This does not, however, include the tehseel police, who at the present time number 1,998 men, costing annually Rupees 75,300. The tehseel police originally numbered 2,191, but it was determined in 1861 to reduce the strength by refraining from recruiting to two jemadars and 100 sepoys for each lakh of land revenue, or, calculating by present revenue, to 1,581 men, costing Rupees 67,332 annually. Whatever may be the efficiency of the police as a detective force, it has certainly successfully kept down violent crimes, such as highway robbery, dacoitee, or theft. In this

respect a comparison with the neighbouring British districts would not result unfavourably to Bhurtpore.

Jails.

242. There are two jails; a central one at Bhurtpore, with accommodation for about 300 prisoners, and a smaller one at Deeg for offenders of that district whose terms are under six months. The latter is capable of containing 40 persons. There is, besides, a lock-up at the head-quarters of each pergunnah; but persons are only confined in these when their term of imprisonment does not exceed one month.

The Bhurtpore Jail is a good and substantial building on the radiating principle, with a sufficiency of space and ventilation. The dry earth conservancy system has been introduced. Male prisoners are employed principally in rope and paper manufacture, whilst the females grind wheat. The average number in confinement during the past year has been 184, and their health has been good.

Revenue land tax.

243. Exclusive of Crown lands valued at Rupees 1,18,000 per annum, which have been set aside for the expenses of the Maharajah's household, and which, according to the usage of the State, are managed under the Maharanee's orders, the income being in no way incorporated in the accounts of the State, the land revenue demands amount to Rupees 15,55,845. The total area of the State amounts to 1,263,408 acres which is thus divided:

		Acres.
Rent-free lands (maafee)		117,200
Crown lands (khalsa).	Under cultivation	740,000
	Arable, lying fallow	115,000
	Waste	291,200

so that the land assessment exceeds Rupees 2 per cultivated acre. This may be considered heavy, but it does not appear to press upon the people, for land is in great requisition, and the Government demand is cheerfully paid up when it falls due.

The present settlement, which was effected in 1862 for a term of six years, terminates in 1868. Measures are now under consideration for a new settlement for a term of from 20 to 30 years.

During the period of the present assessment, *i. e.*, 4½ years, 949 new wells have been dug and 292 are under construction.

Other taxes.

244. Of the other items of revenue, salt and customs are the most important. During Sumbut 1922 they realized respectively Rupees 2,50,828 and Rupees 2,46,537. The latter was thus raised:—

Items.	Amount in Tons.	Custom Duty.
		Rs. a.
Imports	19,148	71,000 11
Exports	10,758	32,370 0
Through-traffic	14,335½	84,403 6
Internal traffic	27,453½	58,763 4
Total ...	71,695	2,46,537 5

Education.

245. As a separate chapter has been devoted to the subject of education, it will be, perhaps, sufficient to observe here that Bhurtpore is the only State in Rajpootana in which a regularly organized system of education exists. The educational establishments of the State consist of the Bhurtpore College, 13 district and 54 village schools, with a total attendance of 2,146 scholars. The whole are under the supervision of Sub-Assistant Surgeon Bholanath Doss, the able and zealous Preceptor of the Maharajah, to whose labours the Political Agent attributes much of the success that has been attained. Many of the class books used in the schools have been compiled by him, while others of a more advanced nature are under preparation.

Public Works Department.

246. Since the administration of Bhurtpore came under the supervision of our Government, the claims of the Department of Public Works have not been overlooked. Presently the department is under charge of Lieutenant Home, R. E., an officer of zeal and energy, who has given much satisfaction in the manner he has carried on his duties, which are heavy.

Civil Buildings.

247. During the year under Report houses for the Executive Engineer and the Medical Officer of the Agency have been completed at a cost of Rupees 5,000 each. A new travellers' bungalow has been commenced. A handsome building for the Bhurtpore school, with accommodation for 500 scholars, is also in course of construction. Extensive repairs and improvements to the ancient and famous palaces at Deeg are in progress.

Eleven guard-houses for the mounted police which accompany the mails have been erected along the principal lines of communication.

Stabling for commissariat bullocks and an engine-house have also been completed. The latter contains a ten-horse-power steam engine, which works three corn mills, two cotton gins, and a chaff-cutter. Babool wood is used for fuel.

Communication.

248. The total length of metalled roads in the State is 82 miles, and of unmetalled ones 52 miles. Of the former the principal is that which runs east and west through Bhurtpore itself, being a section of the trunk line from Agra to Jeypore and Ajmere. Thirty-four miles of this communication are completed, leaving an uncompleted portion of nine miles now under course of construction, which, it is hoped, will be finished in a few months. Great inconvenience is experienced from the scarcity of kunkur for metalling, as well from its inferior nature. Still it is a matter for regret that more should not have been done on this important line.

Irrigation.

249. The main principle of the extensive irrigation works in the Bhurtpore State is simply inundation; tracts of the country are laid under water for a few months yearly, from which, after the water has been allowed to escape, crops of the first quality are raised. To this end embankments of great extent are thrown across the course of such streams as traverse the State, which, though dry throughout the greater part of

the year, pour down a large volume of water in the monsoon. There are altogether about 116 of these retaining banks, some of them eight and nine miles in length, several with masonry revetments, and all supplied with escapes more or less rude in their construction for regulating the supply of water.

The most important of the retaining banks are the Sicri bund, which holds the water of the Roopareil, a stream flowing from Ulwur, and the Ajain bund, south of Bhurtpore, on the Ootungun or Bangunga nuddee.

A great portion of the surplus water of the former seeks an escape in the direction of Deeg, forming a succession of marshes as far as Bhurtpore. To obviate this a cut of a width of 20 feet at bottom is now being dug between the two places, and will be carried on beyond Bhurtpore to the Orin nuddee.

A very extensive embankment is in course of construction at Baireta, in the Biana District, across a small stream, named the Kakund, flowing from Kerrowlie. The embankment, the site of which has been selected at a spot where the stream passes through some hills, will be upwards of 1,200 yards in length, and the area of water that will be retained by it is estimated at five square miles. The cost of the project will be Rupees 1,31,000, and it is anticipated that the net returns will exceed 10 per cent. per annum. Work has been commenced and is proceeding briskly.

Miscellaneous.

250. Some years ago, when Major Morrison was Political Agent, the main street of Bhurtpore was paved with stone, with gutters on either side. The pavement has been so useful and is so much appreciated, that all the principal side streets are being paved in a similar manner. A clock tower has just been completed in the centre of the town.

The well water at Bhurtpore is exceedingly brackish and bad. For drinking purposes tank water is used, and as the supply in the capital was often deficient, more especially in such years as the rains happened to be light, an aqueduct has been constructed from the Ajain embankment to secure an ample supply of sweet water to the city.

Military.

251. The total strength of the Bhurtpore military establishment consists of about 6,700 men, divided into the following proportions :—Artillery, 220; cavalry, 1,300; infantry, 5,200—the whole costing about 6¾ lakhs per annum. Of the troops about 72 per cent. are Hindoos, a considerable proportion being Jats, and 28 per cent. Mahomedans.

In the infantry there are six, what are deemed, regular regiments, each numbering about 400 bayonets; they are armed with flint muskets, and maintain a form of drill and discipline. The remainder of the infantry, with the exception of the Maharajah's body-guard, which numbers about 600 men, is irregular, and largely employed on police duties.

In the cavalry one regiment of 290 sabres is fairly drilled, armed, and disciplined. A body-guard of 150 horse is also maintained. The rest of the cavalry is irregular, and, like their comrades in the infantry, utilized on police duties.

Amongst the artillerymen the Mahomedan element is stronger than in the other arms. The field guns are indifferent and the garrison pieces barely serviceable.

In the chapter on the finances of the State the advisability of a considerable reduction in the military establishment is touched upon. Presently the force is stronger than is necessary. Five thousand men of all ranks would, I conceive, amply suffice for all requirements. The question has been submitted for the consideration and action of the Regency Council.

Financial.

252. The following Statement will show at a glance the receipts and expenditure under all heads during the Sumbut year 1922 (1865-66):—

Income.	Rs.	a.	p.	Expenditure.	Rs.	a.	p.
Land revenue	18,26,442	13	9	Land Revenue	1,88,712	1	0
Customs	2,46,608	2	0	Customs	53,734	7	9
Salt	2,50,828	12	0	Salt	14,902	9	3
Mint	3,251	0	6	Public Works	1,42,788	6	0
Administration and Public Departments	22,719	11	0	Buildings	97,730	15	3
Public Works	3,838	13	0	Communications	5,08,794	1	3
Miscellaneous	1,48,199	13	6	Administration and Public Departments	1,05,113	8	3
Approximate revenue of 69 villages set apart for support of Maharajah's household	1,27,174	14	9	Police	1,21,762	11	3
				Education	11,817	11	6
				Stationery	4,615	4	0
				Pensions...	16,016	7	9
				Foreign Services	13,867	14	0
				Revenues of villages set apart for support of Maharajah's household ...	1,27,174	14	9
				Religious and Charitable Grants	1,00,907	4	3
				Civil List	2,70,173	7	6
				Miscellaneous	2,74,025	3	9
				Army	8,24,821	12	6
				Medical Services	15,348	3	0
Total income, Rs.	26,29,064	1	0	Total expenditure, Rs.	28,92,306	15	0

This exhibits a deficit of upwards of 2½ lakhs of rupees, thereby reducing the cash balance, which stood at the commencement of the year at Rupees 11,83,377, to Rupees 9,20,135. The latter sum is amply sufficient. But, although from special causes the expenditure has exceeded the income during the Sumbut years 1921 and 1922, the circumstance is exceptional; for if we look back to the financial Statements of the five preceding years, *i. e.*, from 1860-61 to 1864-65, we find that the cash balances have risen from Rupees 4,32,883 to Rupees 11,83,377, indicating that there has been an average surplus of Rupees 1,50,098 per annum.

It appears to me, however, that the cost of the military forces is unnecessarily large when compared with the income of the State. The maximum limit should, I conceive, not exceed five and a half lakhs.

Miscellaneous Dispensaries.

253. In the special chapter for dispensaries the progress and great success of these valuable institutions are fully touched upon, and need not, therefore, be noticed here.

General Observations.

254. Whilst from the above brief *epitome* of the administration of the Bhurtpore State many shortcomings are perceptible, still the Government of this principality is beyond all comparison more just, more liberal, and more popular than that of any other Chiefship in Rajpootana. The people are well disposed and well contented, and they look forward with pleasure to the day, now not far distant, when the Government will be made over to the young Maharajah; yet this feeling arises, not from any dissatisfaction at the present administration, but rather from the honest pride of loyal and contented people rejoicing in the honor of their race and clan.

255. To Captain Walter, the Political Agent, great credit is due, not only for the excellent and unostentatious manner in which he has performed the heavy burden of duty which has devolved on him since 1861, but also for his tact, good temper, and good sense, which have secured for him the respect and esteem of the young Maharajah and of all classes in the State, and which have prevented those unhappy dissensions that too often mar and thwart our endeavours when seeking to effect reforms in the administration of Native States.

HARAOTIE AGENCY.

256. *Haraotie.*—The Report of the Political Agent furnishes an account of the administration of affairs in these States during the past two years, and describes their general condition.

So little is generally known of Haraotie under that denomination, that I approve of Lieutenant Bruce having prefaced his first Report by touching briefly on the early history of the country and of its people.

Haraotie.

257. Comprising the principalities of Boondee, Kotah, and Jhallawar, Haraotie may be described as lying on the north-east extremity of Malwa, but separated therefrom by the Mokundurrah Hills and the continuation of the Chittore range. It contains an area of nearly 10,000 square miles, with a population of 9,00,000 souls, and yields a revenue of about 45 lakhs of rupees.

Boondee.
Kotah.

The whole province was at one period subject to Boondee; subsequently Kotah became the portion of a younger son, in whose family it remained for nearly two centuries, till the time of Oomeid Singh. By the talents of this Chief's Minister, the well-known Zalim Singh, the State was rescued from the anarchy and ruin then indiscriminately prevailing, and raised to a powerful and prosperous position. These valuable services were recognised on Kotah being taken under the protection of Government in 1817, and an Article was added to the Treaty then concluded vesting the administration in Zalim Singh and his heirs. This arrangement was the cause of troubles, complications, and, finally, of open disputes; and in 1838 it was decided, with the consent of the Maha Rao Rajah, to dismember the State and to create the new principality of Jhallawar as a provision for the descendants of the Minister. The Chiefship, however, has as yet scarcely taken rank among the Princes of Rajpootana, who are proverbially proud of ancient descent.

Jhallawar.

The Chiefs and Nobles of Haraotie belong to the Chohan clan of Rajpoots.

Administration of Justice.

258. The means employed for the administration of justice in the three States are very similar. The Chiefs exercise supreme jurisdiction within their territories, and are guided by their own judgment and established usage. Criminal offences, as also civil suits of importance, are tried at the capital, the two Courts being presided over by officers termed "Nazims." In the districts civil cases are tried by a superior officer called "Billadar." The decisions of all the Courts are subject to appeal to the Durbar.

Police arrangements.

259. More especially in Boondee and Kotah measures for the prevention and suppression of crime are very defective. The Chiefs, however, have promised that this important subject will meet with their attention.

Jails.

260. Jail accommodation in Haraotie is very poor, but arrangements are under consideration for its improvement. At Boondee the prisoners are to be removed to another and more suitable dwelling; while at Kotah the Political Agent hopes a new building will shortly be erected. In the small jail at Jhalra Patun some regard is paid to the requirements and general cleanliness of the inmates, but even here there is much room for reform.

Education.

261. Backward as Boondee is in most respects, it is further advanced than either of the other two States in regard to education. This is owing to the personal interest taken by the Maha Rao Rajah, who is himself a good Sanscrit and Hindee scholar, and well-read in Vernacular literature. Education, however, is generally of a very elementary nature.

262. The military forces of Haraotie are given in the following Table:—

Military Forces.

States.	Ordnance.		Cavalry.	Infantry.	Police and Sibundies.
	Field Guns.	Gunners.			
Boondee	12	50	500	1,500	2,000
Kotah	20	175	1,500	4,000	3,000
Jhallawar	15	135	500	2,500	4,000
Total ...	47	360	2,500	8,000	9,000

They are in every way indifferent. In addition to these are the forces of the 7 Kotree fiefs of Kotah, which amount to some 1,500 infantry and police, 300 horsemen, and 20 guns (chiefly wall pieces).

263. *Boondee.*—The State of Boondee has an area of 2,291 square miles, a population of 2,24,000, and a revenue estimated at 5 lakhs.

Maha Rao Rajah Ram Singh, the present Ruler, is about 58 years of age, and is, perhaps, the most aristocratic Chief in mien and manner I have met with.

The heir-apparent, Bheem Singh, is 30 years old, and is favourably spoken of.

Visit to Boondee.

264. During my last cold weather tour I visited the capital, and was struck with what the Agent describes "as the sense of impecuniosity" apparent in the State. I observed all the remains of what must have been once a prosperous city, and what, from the beauty of its situation, must long continue an imposing one; but the active bustle of a flourishing town was absent. The district villages, through which I passed, left the same impression on the mind, and indicated but too plainly neglect, apathy, and indifference.

Our relations with the Durbar.

265. The Political Agent has recorded points in the character of His Highness, which I fully endorse as deservedly to be commended. Still our relations with the Boondee Durbar, I am constrained to observe, have been for many years less satisfactory than we have a fair claim to expect.

The records of this Office prove that a spirit of opposition has been systematically evinced by this Chief; and the policy hitherto displayed would appear to have been mainly guided by a consistent, though tacit, determination to decline every measure of improvement which from time to time may have been suggested, and heartily accepted by other Chiefs, who have believed in the sincerity of our motives.

I failed not to explain these facts to the Maha Rao Rajah, and I had hoped that my remonstrances might have had the effect of bringing about a more cordial feeling on His Highness's part. But this has not proved to be the case, and although the Political Agent reports that reforms have been promised, still I regret to state that up to the present moment a continued spirit of opposition has been evinced by the Durbar.

I informed the Chief on the occasion above referred to that if more cordiality was not displayed in the conduct of public affairs, the submission of a report in the matter for the consideration of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council would be necessitated. In doing so I venture to think the present an appropriate opportunity for soliciting the Government of India to convey to the Maha Rao Rajah an expression of regret that His Highness should pursue a course which is not calculated to conduce to the real interests of the country subordinate to his rule.

266. *Kotah.*—This principality comprises an area of 5,000 square miles, with a population of 4,50,000. The revenue is estimated at 25 lakhs, of which Rupees 1,84,720 are paid as tribute to Government and 2 lakhs as a contribution towards the maintenance of the Deolie Irregular Force.

Installation of the Maha Rao.

267. This State I also visited in the cold weather, my principal object being to instal the Chief, Maha Rao Sutroo Sal, in the room of his father, who died about a year ago. This was done with all becoming ceremony during my stay there.

Reduction of expenditure.

268. The Maha Rao has early evinced a laudable desire to reduce an expenditure, which, exceeding the income by 4 lakhs, would soon have hopelessly embarrassed the country. When it is remembered that His Highness was called to power under many disadvantages this disposition is very commendable, the more so as what I heard at the capital fully bears out the Political Agent's poor appreciation of the present officials, and the paucity of good men from whom to select. The advice tendered to the Chief upon the serious importance of securing the services of an able and honest Minister will, I trust, bear fruit.

269. The indulgence for intoxicating spirits, to which reference is made, is a failing which we must hope the better sense of His Highness will cause him to reduce from excess to moderation. But he will have formidable difficulties to contend against. There are cogent reasons why sycophants and intriguers should pander to a weakness which gratifies the Chief, and places him in their hands; but as His Highness was enabled, with but little aid from those about him, to reduce extravagant expenditure, so may we hope he may personally be enabled to overcome a habit, which, in the peculiar circumstances of his education and secluded early life, is not so much a cause for wonder as that other failings are not equally prominent.

270. The pecuniary affairs of the Kotah State were, during the late Chief's long reign, conducted with extreme laxity, and confidence in the word of the Durbar has been consequently much impaired.

The expenditure is still in excess of receipts, but it is to be hoped that matters will now improve. The Maha Rao, however, has not yet been sufficiently long in power to have shown any appreciable inclination one way or another.

When conversing with His Highness upon the serious importance of his Government being conducted on such principles of integrity and honor as would assuredly secure to him the respect and faith of his people, the Maha Rao expressed his readiness to discharge all the just liabilities of the State, adding only his desire to enquire into the nature of certain alleged debts, regarding which he entertained grave suspicions.

The Kotree Fiefs.

271. The recovery by the Political Agent of arrears long due by the Kotree fiefs to their feudal superior has gone far to create a better feeling between the Durbar and these, its powerful vassals.

Grain supply for the Neemuch Cantonment.

272. The grain question has always been a troublesome one as regards the supply for Neemuch, and the difficulty has, in a great measure, arisen from misunderstandings.

No doubt the Durbar has been to blame in not always furnishing the necessary aid to the dealers, at the same time the cantonment authorities would seem to have expected a larger supply than the resources of Kotah could reasonably afford.

The subject has recently been before me, and it will, I think, be better understood in future. The Maha Rao, for the wants of the current year, has promised 35,000 maunds of grain for the use of the Neemuch garrison, to be given free of all taxation or transit duties; and the Major General commanding the Division has not only intimated his entire satisfaction at this arrangement, but has cordially acknowledged that

the quantity named is as much as could be annually expected from Kotah, and that if more is required, the surplus should be looked for elsewhere. This is but just, and will go far to obviate further misapprehensions.

273. *Jhallawar.*—The Chiefship of Jhallawar contains an area of 2,500 square miles and a population of 2,26,000. From its gross revenue of 15 lakhs an annual tribute of Rupees 80,000 is payable to Government.

Visit to the State.

274. In January last I was at Jhalra Patun, the capital, and was enabled to congratulate the Maha Raj Rana by letter on the result of my first visit. His Highness was not present at the time, having proceeded on a pilgrimage to the North-West Provinces and Bengal.

The Chief is a popular ruler, and the affairs of the State generally are creditably administered.

The Maha Raj Rana.

The Maha Raj Rana invariably evinces a desire to secure the approbation of our Government, and it affords me much pleasure to bring His Highness's name favourably to the notice of His Excellency the Viceroy.

The Kherar.

275. *The Meena Kherar.*—The Political Agent, Haraotie, has submitted an interesting Report on the Purriar branch of the Meena tribe who inhabit the Kherar, a tract of country formed of portions of Meywar, Jeypore, and Boondee, and extending from the town of Jehazpore, some 13 miles in an easterly direction.

276. When officiating in this Office in 1860 I did myself the honor to suggest the arrangements which now exist for the superintendence of these districts, and it affords me great pleasure to communicate the success which has followed their adoption.

The Purriar Meenas.

Reared from their birth to the sole idea that robbery was the only means of livelihood open to them, no little firmness and perseverance have been required to induce this lawless tribe to follow any other calling save that of plunder; and, though much remains to be done, I fully endorse the Political Agent's opinion that the present condition of the Meena Kherar "not only gives hope for improvement as time rolls on," but is an encouraging incentive to further efforts on its behalf.

Their employment under Government.

The political effect of giving employment to the Purriar Meenas has been undoubtedly successful; and the infantry portion of the Deolie Irregular Force, which has been recruited largely from the tribe, substantiates the fact that they have all the qualities for making good soldiers.

Rules in force for their control.

But the exercise of a judicious supervision and control must be maintained for some time to come, ere we can hope that this turbulent race will settle down and forsake their predatory habits. With this view the following rules are strictly enforced:—

No Meena is allowed to carry arms.

A roll call of all the male inhabitants is taken in every village daily morning and evening.

No Meena is allowed to leave his home without the permission of the Thannadar or Jemadar responsible for him.

In addition to these, and for the preservation of good order in the Kherar itself, a system of patrolling is carried out by Raj troops.

Female infanticide.

277. Till a recent date female infanticide was extensively practised among the Meenas. In 1836 not a single girl was to be found in a village containing 22 boys; while by the census of 1860 the percentage in the Meywar villages of girls to boys was 28·88. During the past six years it has risen to upwards of 50, and it is satisfactory to learn that not one instance of the crime has been detected in the Kherar for a considerable length of time. Monthly Statements of births and deaths are now furnished by the District Officers to the Political Agent, who has promised to submit in his next Report Tables of these and other statistics connected with this important subject.

SIROHI SUPERINTENDENCY.

278. *Sirohi.*—This principality is situated in the south-western portion of Rajpootana, and is bounded on the west and north by wild districts of Marwar, on the east by the Aravulli range, which separates it from the hilly tracts of Meywar and the Mahee Kanta, and on the south by Pahlunpore. Everywhere broken by hill and covered with jungle, it is very thinly inhabited, a considerable portion of the population consisting of Bheels, Meena, and Grassias. Owing to these elements of external and internal discord the State, although comprising an area almost equal to that of Ulwur, 3,020 square miles, yields a revenue of only 1¼ lakhs.

279. On our intervention in 1823 we found the State completely disorganized and a prey to its more powerful neighbours, while several of its Chiefs in the south-west had transferred their allegiance to Pahlunpore. A Political Agent was at once appointed, a loan free of interest granted to the Durbar, and soon the Chiefship was reduced to some degree of order and tranquillity.

Our supervision of the State.

280. In 1854 the late Rao Sheo Singh solicited the British Government to undertake the management of his State for a period of 8 years, until its debts should be liquidated. The term had to be extended for three years longer, and it was not till the 1st of September 1865 that the full administration of affairs was made over to the present Chief, Oomeid Singh. It had been our object during this period to leave the Rao as much unfettered as possible in the government of his country, and to confine our reforms chiefly to financial matters. But even with this measure of supervision the State had steadily improved. Nevertheless, it was still far from being in such a satisfactory condition as could have been desired. Owing to the weakness of the Durbar some of the Chiefs and Thakoors were turbulent and refractory, and the predatory races generally but little under control. While the natural features of the country offered every facility for the commission of violent crime, there was but little protection for life and property.

Its condition on our withdrawal.

281. To rectify this state of things it has been the endeavour of the Political Superintendent to secure a better administration of the country and a greater degree of protection for its people, and to obtain settlers for its waste jungle tracts. Although not much progress is reported in administrative reforms, still a considerable measure of success has attended Lieutenant Muir's efforts in the population of the country. A proclamation offering liberal terms to settlers has been issued by the Durbar, and during the past year seven deserted villages have been re-populated by 75 families, while 26 families have been settled in other small hamlets. In addition to these the ceremony of affixing the "Toran," without the erection of which no new comer will take up his abode, has been carried out in four long abandoned villages.

Measures for improvement.

The Thakoors have likewise been incited to exertions for the improvement of their estaes, and several have been forward in responding to the encouragement.

282. A growing desire for education has evinced itself in this State, and in four of the larger towns the merchant class has united in the erection of school-houses for the reception of children of the place.

Education.

The Rao, at the instance of the Political Superintendent, has likewise sanctioned the construction of two buildings at his capital for a school and dispensary. Both have been commenced, and it is hoped will be completed before the monsoon. For the former it is proposed to obtain the services of an English teacher from Ajmere, in addition to two persons who now teach Persian, Oordoo, Sanscrit, and Hindee in the town.

283. An interesting account of the hilly tract, locally known as the "Bhakar," is given by Lieutenant Muir. Forming part of the Aravullis, and occupied chiefly by Grassias, this wild region had for years been notorious as a secure asylum for the outlaw, the criminal, and the malcontent. The expedition of the Chief in person, accompanied by the Political Superintendent, against this hitherto refractory tract, its reduction, and the measures adopted for its settlement and future management, reflect great credit on the Rao, and it gives me much pleasure to bring His Highness's name favourably to the notice of His Excellency in Council.

The Sirohi Hilly Tracts.

Their reduction.

284. The income of the State from all sources for Sumbut 1922 (1865-66) amounted to Rupees 1,26,043, or Rupees 31,654 more than for the year preceding. The principal items of receipt were land revenue Rupee 76,000 and transit dues Rupees 38,200.

Income of the State.

285. The disbursements of the State for the same period are given by the Durbar at Rupees 1,17,000. This sum the Political Superintendent considers much above the actual expenditure, which he estimates at under Rupees 85,000.

Expenditure.

286. The question of the Chief's title, referred to by the Political Superintendent in the 13th paragraph of his Report, will be submitted for the consideration and orders of Government in a separate communication.

Question of Chief's title.

CHAPTER IV.

JUDICIAL.

287. *Civil Justice.*—With the exception of the Court of the Political Superintendent of Sirohi and Magistrate of Aboo, there are no Civil Courts under British Officers within these States.

Judicial.

A Court of Small Causes has been lately established in the Nusseerabad Cantonment, but as the station is within the Ajmere District, the Governor General's Agent has only cognizance of it in his capacity as Commissioner of Ajmere under the Government of the North-Western Provinces.

288. *Criminal Justice.*—Political Agents within the limits of the States to which they are accredited can exercise the powers of a Magistrate in all criminal cases of an international nature, as well as in those in which British subjects are concerned: such duties, however, have been in a great measure delegated to the International Court of Vakeels, of which they are the superintending Officers.

Power of Political Agents.

289. The Political Superintendent of Sirohi exercises the powers of a Magistrate at Aboo and Anadra; and the Political Agent of Marwar holds a similar position in respect of the Mullanee District.

290. The Courts of Vakeels consist of an Upper Court composed of the Vakeels accredited to the Governor General's Agent, and four Lower Courts at the head-quarters of the Political Agents, Meywar, Marwar, Jeypore, and Haraotie, formed in like manner of the Vakeels in attendance on those Officers.

Courts of Vakeels.

The duties of the Upper Court are mainly of an appellate nature. Appeals from the decisions of Lower Courts lie to it, and sentences exceeding five years' imprisonment, or awards for compensation exceeding Rupees 5,000, are also submitted to this Court for confirmation. But no order of the Upper Court is issued till approved and sanctioned by the Agent, Governor General, who is empowered to reverse or modify it.

Upper Court.

For convenience original cases are not unfrequently committed to the Upper Court for adjudication.

Original jurisdiction of Upper Court.

When British interests are concerned, or at the request of the members, or in cases of importance, the Agent, Governor General, or his Assistant, in the Upper Court, and the Political Agent in the Lower Court, takes his seat as President, and has a casting vote.

The British districts of Ajmere and Mairwarra are under the same responsibility to these Courts in international cases as the other States of Rajpootana.

Ajmere and Mairwarra.

The judgments of these Courts are based on the principle that the State in which an offence is committed is primarily responsible, and ultimately the

Principle of Judgments.

State into which the offender or offenders are followed in hot pursuit, or in which they are proved to reside, or in which the stolen property is traced.

As a matter of course these Courts only take cognizance of cases in which the interests of two or more States or their subjects are concerned.

General Code of Rules.

A code of general rules has been drawn up for the guidance of the Courts: they are not too stringently applied, nor is it practicable or expedient that they should be so.

Returns of working of Courts.

291. Returns showing the working of the different Courts during the year 1864, 1865, and 1866 will be found amongst the appendices. It will be observed that the numbers of cases admitted during 1865 and 1866 were 635 and 713 respectively as compared with 604 in 1864.

The numbers of cases decided were—

In 1864.	In 1865.	In 1866.
605	653	501.

Of the cases disposed of 84 per cent. were adjudicated on their merits in 1865 and 77 per cent. in 1866.

Compensation to the following extent was awarded:—

In 1864.	In 1865.	In 1866.
Rs. 1,78,621	Rs. 90,358	Rs. 1,54,471

The States of Meywar, Jeypore, and Marwar paid the major portion of the compensation decreed.

Although the Courts of Vakeels have many shortcomings and imperfections, still they are popular and valuable institutions, and have been productive of much good by inducing the local authorities to take some measures for securing the safety of the life and property of travellers and merchants passing through these States.

Thuggee and Dacoitee Department.

292. At the close of 1863 the operations of the Thuggee and Dacoitee Department were brought to a close in British India; at the same time the department was reorganized and placed on a more efficient footing in the Native States. An Assistant to the Agent, Governor General, was appointed Assistant to the General Superintendent with a suitable Office establishment and a small body of Nujjeebs and approvers.

The Assistant General Superintendent was also invested with the powers of a Magistrate, commitments from his Court lying to the Governor General's Agent. The new arrangements were not completed and in working order before the close of 1864.

Results in 1865.

During the year 1865 thirteen registered dacoits were committed by the Assistant General Superintendent to the Court of the Agent, Governor General, for trial, and were all sentenced to transportation for life.

Results in 1866.

During 1866 twenty-three registered dacoits were committed, of which eleven were sentenced for life, seven to imprisonment for limited periods, and four

to confinement in default of security, one prisoner remaining under trial.

The above results may not seem large or considerable. They are certainly not in proportion to the wholesome deterrent effect produced on the predatory tribes of Rajpootana by the fear of the operations of the department. Special efforts have been made to check the depredations of the Meenas, and the comparatively few cases of dacoitee committed by this class during the past year in Malwa, the Central Provinces, and the Deccan, formerly the principal scenes of their exploits, may be partially ascribed to the stricter watch maintained on their movements at home.

Bhurtpore.

NATURE.	1865.			1866.		
	Appeals.	Cases.	Total.	Appeals.	Cases.	Total.
Civil	14	...	14	47	...	47
Criminal... ...	8	7	15	22	6	28
Revenue ...	7	...	7	20	1	21
Miscellaneous ...	11	...	11	28	...	28
Total ...	40	7	47	117	7	124

293. During the present minority in the Bhurtpore State the Agent, Governor General, forms the final appellate Court in all matters, civil or criminal, connected with that State. During the year 1865 47 cases and appeals were disposed of, as compared with 124 in 1866. In civil appeals 82 per cent. of the orders were upheld, 3 per cent. modified, and 15 per cent. reversed. On the criminal side 88 per cent. of the orders were upheld, 4 per cent. modified, and 8 per cent. reversed.

Jails.

294. With the exception of a small lock-up under the charge of the Political Superintendent of Sirohi, there are no jails under the supervision of British Officers in these States. Offenders sentenced to imprisonment are despatched to the central jail at Ajmere.

CHAPTER V.

FINANCIAL.

295. The only revenue realized under the Rajpootana Agency, excepting a small sum on account of Travellers' Bungalows' fees, is that derived from the tributes of Feudatory States and from contributions in support of Local Corps as follows:—

Tributes.

	Rupees.	*Rupees.*
Meywar	2,00,000	
Jeypore	4,00,000	
Marwar	1,08,000	
Kotah	1,84,720	
Boondee	1,20,000	
Jhallawar	80,000	
Banswarra	27,387	
Doongurpore	27,387	
Sirohi	7,177	
Pertabgurh	56,887	
		12,11,558

Contributions.

Meywar.—For Meywar Bheel Corps ...	50,000	
Marwar.—For Erinpoora Irregular Force (late Jodhpore Legion) ...	1,15,000	
Kotah.—For Deolie Irregular Force (late Kotah Contingent) ...	2,00,000	
		3,65,000
Miscellaneous (Fees, Travellers' Bungalows) ...		700
Total ...		15,77,258

296. Against this income the following expenditure in 1866-67 has to be debited:—

			Rupees.
Political Agencies and Foreign Services			2,89,730
Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements			72,887
Law and Justice			3,400
Medical Services			1,800
Superannuation and other allowances			1,200
Miscellaneous			1,618
Army...	Meywar Bheel Corps ...	1,20,213	
	Erinpoora Irregular Force ...	1,93,714	
	Deolie Irregular Force ...	1,77,558	
	Bengal Cavalry Corps, stationed at Deolie	2,51 848	
			7,43,333
Public Works Department			67,200
Total, Rupees...			11,81,168
Surplus ,,			3,96,090
			15,77,258

297. Under the head of Army the troops at Nusseerabad and Neemuch have not been included, nor has the outlay in the Public Works Department for military works been entered. The former Cantonment falls within British Ajmere and the expenditure on the troops there quartered is debitable against the revenues of that district.

298. Neemuch again is within Scindhia's possession of Jawud Neemuch. The garrison at that station, however, is maintained as much for Rajpootana as it is for Central India.

299. The expenditure on the European troops at Aboo has also been omitted, because the detachment here stationed is not maintained for the requirements of this province, but is simply the nucleus of a sanitarium for the Deesa Brigade.

CHAPTER VI.

EDUCATION.

300. The condition of education in these States has already been cursorily referred to in Chapter II., but I now propose commenting more fully upon this important subject.

301. In none of the States of Rajpootana, except Bhurtpore, is there as yet any regularly organized educational system. In most of the capitals, schools of some kind or another exist, but these in nearly every instance have been established during the minorities which have occurred, and anything save the most crude and elementary education is confined thereto. There are many reasons which may be adduced for this state of things. Rajpootana is conservative in the extreme, and in more than one Court it has been the boast of Prince and Noble that they have resisted a weakness to which other States have given way. A feeling, too, is prevalent, which may be said to be common to all Rajpoots, that learning and knowledge should in a great measure be restricted to the Brahmins and Bunyas. Thakoors and Chiefs, as a rule, consider reading and writing beneath their dignity, and arts which they pay their servants to perform for them. This idea is fostered by the classes to whom its entertainment gives a livelihood. In other States apathy and indifference, or poverty, are causes for the absence of education, while too often it is due to a disinclination to expenditure. The people themselves, far removed from centres of civilization, commerce, and learning, have hitherto evinced but little desire to afford education to their children. Indeed, they have often failed to admit its very advantages. The little learning, therefore, which is to be found in Rajpootana, has been maintained by the Brahmins and Juttees, the priests of the Jain persuasion. The more educated of the former caste teach Sanscrit, in which language, religion and astrology are subsequently studied; but save in the larger towns such teachers are not to be met with. The instruction of the Juttees is confined to reading and writing the Hindee dialect of the country, and simple arithmetic. Ordinarily, the education thus imparted is barely sufficient to enable the Brahmins to read their Shastras, or the mercantile classes to carry on their avocations and to keep their books. Classes are conducted in the open air, the scholars writing on a white board, with charcoal water for ink, or on a piece of wood covered with sand, a stick serving for a pen.

Among the wealthier Mahajuns children are taught at home, and, though well-grounded in writing and reading the common character and in arithmetic, learn little else.

A large portion of the merchant class of these States are connected directly or indirectly with banking or mercantile firms in our larger towns and cities. While in some families one or two of the members take it in turn to be absent, in others a man only returns after a life-time of labour to spend the evening of his days in his native village. Absences such as these used to be very common in Western Rajpootana, and doubtless did much to keep the light of civilization and learning burning. But this class, from whom an educational impulse might be expected, is,

owing to misrule and oppression, gradually decreasing in Marwar, Bikaneer, and Jeysulmere, and the number who return to their homes is annually fewer and fewer.

Bhurtpore.

302. Bhurtpore is the leading State in Rajpootana in regard to education, and is the only one in which any attempt has been made to disseminate knowledge throughout the districts. This is to be accounted for by the State adjoining our own possession and the long minority during which it has been under British care.

The following Table exhibits the number of schools open in Bhurtpore on the 1st January last and the attendance thereat. Four village schools which have since been established are not included:—

Nature of Institution.	No.	Attendance.	Monthly salary of Teachers.		
			Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
Bhurtpore College	1	302	291	0	0
District Schools	13	801	234	0	0
Village Schools	54	1,043	313	0	0
Total ...	68	2,146	838	0	0
Add salaries of two visitors			36	0	0
Total, salaries ...			874	0	0

The College.

303. The Bhurtpore College, at which a sound practical education is obtainable, maintains a staff of 16 teachers,* whose salaries annually amount to Rupees 3,500. Scholarships are awarded to the most meritorious students, and additional encouragement has been given by the bestowal of appointments on pupils who pass the most successful examinations.

* 1 Sanscrit, 6 Hindee, 5 Persian, and 4 English.

District Schools.

304. Hindee and Oordoo are taught in the district schools. The number of scholars attending these useful institutions has almost doubled itself in the last four years.

Village Schools.

305. There are now 53 village schools, with a daily attendance of 1,046 boys, as compared with 6 schools with a daily attendance of 162 in 1863. The instruction imparted consists of Hindee and a smattering of accounts; in some Persian is also taught. The salary of the teacher is defrayed by the State, but quarters for his accommodation, as also a school room, are provided by the inhabitants of the village.

306. The annual cost of the school establishment is about Rupees 10,500, of which Rupees 5,845 are raised by a cess of six annas per cent. on the land revenue. It is proposed on the termination of the present settlement to raise the cess to one per cent. This will yield about Rupees 16,000, which sum, together with a grant-in-aid such as is now allowed, will be readily utilized.

307. If we compare the number of schools and the attendance of scholars in 1863 with the numbers now obtaining, the results are favourable; but, on the other hand, if we contrast the present means for education with the requirements of the country, we cannot but acknowledge their inadequacy. In a State containing some 1,200 villages the schools do not number 70, or one institution to 17 villages; and with a population of upwards of half a million scholars are under 2,200, or not one to every 260 of the population. It is satisfactory, however, to find from the Political Agent's Report that schools, particularly the village ones, are increasing monthly.

Year.	No. of Institution.	Scholars.
1863 ...	19	935
1866 ...	67	2,138

308. One girls' school exists in the capital, but only seven pupils attend it.

Jeypore.

309. The present College at Jeypore was founded during the minority of the Maharajah. On the Chief attaining his majority it was reorganized by the late Prime Minister Pundit Sheodeen. To ensure regularity of attendance fees were taken from all boys whose parents could afford them; classes were divided into English, Sanscrit, Hindee, and Persian; a library established, and situations in State offices granted to the most deserving scholars. At the close of 1863 the attendance amounted to 370. A class for the sons of the nobles of the State was also formed.

The College.

Attached to the College was a lithographic press, at which books for the use of the institution, returns, forms, &c., were printed.

Owing to the great distance some of the boys had to travel to the College, two branch schools were established at the western and north-eastern gates of the city. Hindoo and Persian were alone taught at these schools, the pupils in which numbered 106.

Seven district schools were also instituted in the larger towns. The attendance in these was 215 boys, but their progress was not considered satisfactory.

The total outlay for education, exclusive of the cost of the medical institutions, amounted in 1863 to Rupees 17,088.

College	Rs.	10,092
Branch Schools ...	„	482
Thakoor's do. ...	„	2,352
Lithographic Press	„	2,736
District Schools	„	1,428
Total,	Rs.	17,088

310. In 1864 it was decided to secure for the College the services of regularly trained masters. Three Baboos were accordingly engaged in Calcutta, and since their appointment the study of the English language has become more popular, the number in the English classes being 182 to 83 in 1863.

The total number of pupils attending the College amounts to 485.

311. In 1865 four boys passed the matriculation examination. The Political Agent speaks favourably of the marked improvement in the

College, which he attributes to the zeal and ability of the head master, Baboo Kante Chunder Mookerjee.

312. It is a matter of deep regret, however, to learn that the separate class for the sons of the nobility "has almost entirely failed." It consists of 13 boys, eight the sons of the high officials of the State, and five of Rajpoot Thakoors. The attendance is stated to be irregular, and the progress unsatisfactory. In a country where so much depends on the landed aristocracy results such as these must be deplored. I have addressed the Maharajah on the subject, and am hopeful that, with the advanced views entertained by His Highness, the question will meet with the earnest attention it deserves.

313. In Jeypore there are some 120 Vernacular schools, numbering about 3,000 scholars. The education they afford is, however, most rudimentary.

314. In the districts, the Political Agent reports, little has been done by the Durbar to diffuse education.

Girls' School.

315. A girls' school was established in Jeypore in April last through the exertions of the wife of the Political Agent. Starting with 25 pupils, who have proved regular in their attendance, the number has ranged to 40. The instruction imparted is reading and writing Hindee, and needle-work. Owing to the difficulty of procuring good and efficient teachers the school has not as yet advanced so much as might have been desired; still the very fact of its establishment, and the success which has attended it, is very encouraging as an earnest of what may be effected even in Native States by well-directed efforts on the part of our countrymen aud countrywomen.

316. At the instance of a medical gentleman a school of arts is to be established at Jeypore. His Highness has also ordered from England a library consisting of upwards of 2,000 standard works in every department of science, literature, and art, as also a collection of the principal Sanscrit works published at home.

Khetree.

317. In the dependent Chiefship of Khetree the Rajah, in the reforms he has initiated, has not forgotten education. Vernacular schools have been established at Khetree and the large town of Kote Pootlee. In the former there is an attendance of 90, and at the latter of 80 pupils, who are taught Sanscrit, Hindee, and Oordoo; a few are also studying English. Of these institutions the Political Agent speaks highly. They each and all receive the attention of the young Chief who visits them regularly. The Rajah further contemplates the establishment of a girls' school.

Ulwur.

318. With a school of lesser pretensions at the capital, education is more generally diffused throughout Ulwur than Jeypore.

School at the Capital.

The large school at Ulwur has been steadily progressing. As at Bhurtpore, incentives are offered to diligence by the presentation of scholarships, and the selection of the most promising lads to appointments in the State offices.

District Schools.

319. The Maha Rao Rajah has established several district schools. I inspected three of these institutions, and found them satisfactorily managed.

The daily attendance of scholars is set down at 5,000, and the yearly expenditure from State funds at Rupees 16,000.

Private or self-supporting schools are common throughout Ulwur.

Meywar.

320. The school instituted at Oodeypore during the minority continues to be well attended. English has been introduced, and is eagerly learnt by the scholars. The total number of pupils is given at 513.

When at Oodeypore I visited the school, accompanied by the Maha Rana, and was much pleased with what I heard and saw.

Girls' School.

321. The young Chief has under the advice of the Political Agent established a girls' school. There are now 51 pupils, which may be considered a very promising commencement.

Save at the capital, little, if any, attention is paid to education.

Haraotie.

322. The number and class of schools maintained in Haraotie by the Durbars is given by the Political Agent as follows :—

States.	Number of Schools.		Number of Teachers.	Average daily attendance.
Boondee	41	Sanscrit ...	41	352
	9	Persian ...	9	99
Kotah	1	Sanscrit ...	1	31
	1	Persian ...	1	43
Jhallawar	1	Sanscrit ...	1	Not given.
	1	Hindee ...	1	
	1	Persian ...	1	
Total ...	55	Total ...	55	525

Boondee.

323. In Boondee the Maha Rao Rajah has evinced a personal interest in the spread of knowledge. His Highness is, as elsewhere stated, a good Sanscrit and Hindee scholar, and well versed in the literature of his country. He possesses too a fair knowledge of astronomy and other scientific subjects.

Kotah.

324. The Maha Rao of Kotah has expressed his readiness to institute a girls' school at his capital.

Sirohi.

325. Sirohi is perhaps the only other State deserving of special notice. The Rao is having a building erected in the centre of the little capital for a school,

and on completion a Mahomedan and Pundit who now hold classes in the city are to be installed, and an English teacher sent for from Ajmere. In the districts, too, a desire for education has shown itself, which has been taken advantage of, and encouraged by the Political Superintendent during his late tour. In four of the principal towns meetings were held and the erection of school-houses decided upon.

326. In the remaining States, except, perhaps, Kishengurh, education receives little, if any, support from the different Chiefs.

327. Still it cannot be doubted that, wherever a fair administration of affairs exists, education is becoming better appreciated, and the people more desirous that their children should avail themselves of such advantages as are held out to them.

Ajmere.

328. The British district of Ajmere being under the Government of the North-Western Provinces does not find a place in this Report. Still, for the benefits their exertions are extending to neighbouring States, I would wish to record the obligations under which Rajpootana lies to the members of the United Presbyterian Mission labouring in Ajmere and Mairwarra. The following Statement shows the number of schools the mission has established, and the attendance thereat:—

United Presbyterian Mission.

STATIONS.	Anglo-Vernacular Schools.	Attendance.	Vernacular Schools.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Total in all Schools.	Average attendance.
Beawur	1	106	15	517	11	528	634	546
Nusseerabad ...	1	95	10	446	6	452	547	459
Ajmere	1	74	11	333	66	399	473	377
Todgurh	...	...	7	222	8	230	230	180
Total ...	3	275	43	1,518	91	1,609	1,884	1,562

The Aboo Lawrence School.

329. Founded by an Agent to the Governor General, through whose liberality the institution was mainly supported for many years, it may not be considered out of place to refer briefly to the Aboo Lawrence School.

Its object.

The object of this institution is, as stated in the rules, "to provide for the orphans and other children of soldiers serving, or having served, in Rajpootana and Western India, a refuge from the debilitating effects of a tropical climate," "to furnish an asylum in a bracing climate wherein a plain practical education adapted to the condition of its inmates may be obtained, and where by the Divine blessing soldiers' children

may be trained to become useful and intelligent members of society, and above all consistent Christians."

Number of children admitted.

The school was established in 1854 by the late Sir Henry Lawrence. Commencing with eight children, the numbers have during successive years largely increased. In 1855 there were 14 boys and 6 girls; in 1856, 19 boys and 26 girls; ten years later, in 1866-67, the number had risen to 64, of whom 37 were boys and 27 girls. Since its establishment a total of 276 children have been admitted into the school.

Owing to want of accommodation 16 applications have had to be refused during the past year; others, hearing there was no room, have been deterred from applying, or have simply addressed enquiries as to when vacancies might be expected to occur.

Cost of each.

The average monthly cost of each child has been Rupees 21-12, which, when the high price of provisions prevailing everywhere, and the expense of carriage up the hill are considered, cannot be regarded as excessive.

Management of the Institution.

The affairs of the institution are managed by a Committee formed of certain Officers serving in the station, presided over by the Agent to the Governor General, the Secretary being generally one of his Assistants. The school was for some length of time supported by voluntary subscriptions; but on these failing, the Government of Bombay liberally consented to make up any deficit. The Government has therefore to all intents taken over the school, but it would be much more satisfactory if it would do so altogether.

Want of a new School-house.

The present building, originally a private dwelling-house, but added to and enlarged as circumstances dictated, is, notwithstanding extensive annual repairs, in a very unsatisfactory condition. Several additions are now much required, and sooner or later a new school will have to be erected. I would therefore, were it merely as a measure of economy, urge on the consideration of Government the advisability of constructing an entirely new building capable of meeting the increasing requirements of the school.

CHAPTER VII.

PUBLIC WORKS.

330. Under the Rajpootana Agency there are two divisions of Public Works proper, and two local divisions supervised by British Officers, but the whole expenditure of which is met by Native States.

The divisions coming under the head of Public Works proper are, 1*st*, the Nusseerabad Division, comprising the military stations of Nusseerabad, Ajmere, Neemuch, Deolie, and Erinpoora; and, 2*nd*, the third division of the Mhow and Nusseerabad road, comprising the line north from the confines of the Central India Agency to the Kishengurh State, about 160 miles, and a branch line from Nusseerabad to Burr, about 46 miles, including the pass through the Aravulli Hills.

The local divisions are, 1*st*, the Jeypore Division; and, 2*nd*, the Meywar Division.

These lie entirely beyond the limits of British territory, and incur no expenditure from Imperial Funds. The progress of works is, however, entered, as the roads form part of the general scheme of communications approved of for Rajpootana.

MILITARY.—*Accommodation for Troops.*

331. The heaviest expenditure under this head in 1865-66 took place at Nusseerabad, where building for nine Companies of British Infantry were in progress.

Nusseerabad. European Infantry, 1865-66.

Four quarter-company barracks, commenced at the close of 1864-65, were completed during 1865-66 at a cost of Rupees 50,442.

The design of these buildings was that known as the Kirkee plan. They are single-storied, and accommodate 20 men each, but are deficient in day rooms, and do not come up to the standard now recognized as necessary. Sixteen buildings on this plan were complete, and occupied by four companies.

It was proposed to erect the buildings for the remaining five companies on the most approved plan, and an estimate was submitted for a double-storied whole company and a half company barrack. Work was commenced; but owing to some alterations in the standard design the estimate was returned for revision, and action, consequently, confined to filling in the foundations and collecting materials. The expenditure on these buildings amounted on the 30th April 1866 to Rupees 62,175.

During 1866-67 the foundations of the full company and half company barracks were completed, and foundations laid for two more. The construction of the two former was delayed by the non-receipt of iron girders from Roorkee. The expenditure on these buildings during 1866-67 amounted to Rupees 43,577.

1866-67.

The following works were also constructed:—

In 1865-66.

Improvements to lavatory accommodation, cost Rupees 4,797.

Improvements to garrison cells, cost Rupees 2,336.

Guard-room for Artillery Hospital, cost Rupees 2,543.

Temporary quarter-guard for European Infantry Regiment, cost Rupees 2,414.

Two roads running from the European Lines to the Sudder Bazar were drained and metalled at a cost of Rupees 2,269.

Expenditure on minor works, Rupees 2,398.

Expenditure on petty works below Rupees 500 each, Rupees 7,479.

The expenditure on repairs to public buildings was in 1865-66 Rupees 23,662.

In 1866-67.

Improving and deepending the Lall Diggee tank, Rupees 2,500 expended; work in progress.

Repairs to roads and drains in cantonments, cost Rupees 2,551.

Provision of glazed doors and windows in the Royal Artillery barracks, cost Rupees 1,857.

Conversion of Royal Artillery Hospital guard-room into Apothecaries' quarters, cost Rupees 895.

Additions to Artillery Sergeants' Mess, cost Rupess 2,955.

Substitution of tiled for thatched roof on the Artillery Horse Hospital, Rupees 2,811 expended; work in progress.

Improvements to 13 Staff Sergeants' quarters in the European Infantry Lines, Rupees 35,273 expended; work in progress.

Constructing European Infantry quarter-guard, &c., Rupees 20,209 expended; work in progress.

Commissariat slaughter yard, cost Rupees 7,095.

Additions and alterations to various buildings for troops, completed at a cost of Rupees 6,466.

Additions and alterations to barracks, patcherries, &c., in European Infantry and old Cavalry Lines, completed at a cost of Rupees 12,846.

Additions and alterations to buildings in the old Cavalry Lines, now used as hospitals by European Infantry, completed at a cost of Rupees 5,108.

Expenditure on minor works, Rupees 2,187.

Ependiture on petty works below Rupees 500 each, cost Rupees 6,855.

The expenditure on repairs to public buildings in the cantonment was in 1866-67 Rupees 25,269.

Ajmere.

332. No military building was put in hand at Ajmere during 1865-66, and work was confined to slight additions to the existing accommodation in

the fort, and some improvements at Taragurh suggested by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, cost Rupees 1,231.

The expenditure on repairs in 1865-66 was Rupees 977.

During the past year the gun-shed used by the European Detachment has been materially improved. The walls have been raised, and the wood work of the roof is now being fixed. Expenditure to 31st March 1867 Rupees 3,100; work in progress.

A skittle alley has been erected at a cost of Rupees 414.

Estimates are under preparation for barracks at Ajmere and Taragurh.

The expenditure on repairs in 1866-67 was Rupees 869.

333. In the early part of the year 1865-66 all but the most necessary expenditure was stopped at Neemuch, as it was doubtful whether a European garrison would be maintained there. After the decision of the Government on this point preparations were made to build barracks on the latest and most approved plans, a measure which the lamentable mortality amongst the Europeam Infantry details cantoned there during 1865 rendered essential. An estimate, amounting to Rupees 6,59,810, was submitted for half company double-storied barracks, with subsidiary buildings, but owing to the alterations in the standard design issued by Government this also was returned for revision, and no progress was made in building.

Neemuch, 1865-66.

This, however, was not a subject for regret, for at an isolated station like Neemuch, where the nearest timber market is 400 miles distant, no satisfactory progress could be made in construction until a sufficiency of material had been stored. Arrangements for timber, iron girders, and building materials were pushed on vigorously, and Rupees 85,465 expended on this account.

During the past year the foundations of two and a half permanent barracks have been excavated, and the foundation of one barrack filled in. The sum of Rupees 60,987 was expended in collecting materials during the year.

1866-67.

The other works undertaken at this station during 1865-66 were—

A Commissariat vat room, cost Rupees 2,612.

Hospital servants' quarters, cost Rupees 1,653.

Latrine for the Artillery Hospital, cost Rupees 1,090.

Solitary cells for Native Cavalry, cost Rupees 842.

Minor and petty works, cost Rupees 4,276.

During 1866-67.

Six wash-houses and urinaries for European Infantry Lines, cost Rupees 4,017.

Alterations to married quarters and to three European Infantry barracks, Rupees 6,682; work in progress.

Improvements to solitary cells, cost Rupees 2,851.

Improvements to Artillery gun-shed, cost Rupees 747.

Guard-room in fortified square, cost Rupees 3,407.

Additions and alterations to eight Staff Sergeants' quarters, expenditure Rupees 9,654; work in progress.

Petty and minor works, cost Rupees 6,546.

The expenditure on repairs to public buildings during 1865-66 was Rupees 16,853 and during the past year Rupees 6,742.

A bridge (5 arches of 15 feet) was commenced over the nullah in front of the lines which separates the commissariat yard from the cantonment. This bridge also forms a junction between the city of Neemuch and the cantonment, and appeared so necessary to His Highness the Maharajah Scindiah that he gave a contribution of Rupees 2,000 towards it. Expenditure to 30th April 1866 Rupees 6,031.

During the past year the unfinished upper portion of the bridge was completed at a cost of Rupees 294.

Deolie.

334. The works executed in 1865-66 were a guard room, store and magazine, and two wells for a regiment of of Native Cavalry, all of which were carried to completion at a cost of Rupees 5,452.

I may also here mention the construction of the Nek Chal tank, a work undertaken (with the assistance of tools from the State) by the men of the Deolie Irregular Force.

During the past year a flag stone floor was given to the new hospital, and fair progress made with the drains and roads in the cantonment, total expenditure, Rupees 2,762; road in progress.

The cost of repairs to public buildings was during 1865-66 Rupees 364, and during 1866-67 *nil.*

Petty works cost Rupees 776.

Erinpoora.

335. At Erinpoora, the head-quarters of the Erinpoora Irregular Force, a new magazine was built in 1865-66 at a cost of Rupees 1,513.

Civil Works Buildings.

Nusseerabad.

336. *Protestant Church.*—This building was not actually commenced owing to the orginal estimate (Rupees 30,806) being considered too high. A compound giving a very suitable site for the church was purchased, and material stacked. Total outlay in 1865-66 Rupees 6,211.

During 1866-67 a bungalow was purchased by Government for a temporary place of worship at a cost of Rupees 6,000, and Rupees 412 were expended in altering the building for the purpose.

A design and estimate are now under preparation for a permanent building.

Roman Catholic Chapel.—This building, constructed by voluntary contributions from the Nusseerabad community, was purchased by Government in 1865-66. It is a substantial building, and well worth the sum paid for it, Rupees 4,000. During 1866-67 a portion of the roof gave way, and was rebuilt at a cost of Rupees 2,246 as special repairs.

337. A telgraph house was put in hand in 1865-66. Some unexpected delay occurred in the foundations which were estimated four feet deep, but had to be carried down upwards of 10 feet. The sum expended was Rupees 7,672.

Ajmere.

The building was completed in 1866-67 at a further cost of Rupees 271. Servants' houses, enclosure wall, and a road were also constructed during the year at a cost of Rupees 1,208.

A Protestant Church was commenced upon, and foundation and plinth were completed; expenditure during 1866-67, Rupees 1,294.

Minor and petty works cost Rupees 1,079.

338. At Neemuch the cemetery was enlarged, and walls built round the spots where the men of the 45th Regiment, who died of cholera, were buried; outlay Rupees 2,752.

Neemuch

339. The Agency of the Political Agent, Haraotie, demanded extensive alterations and renewals. The thatched covering was replaced by a tiled roof, and the Government Offices greatly improved and rendered water-tight at a cost of Rupees 8,305. A further sum of Rupees 50 was expended in 1866-67 to complete the work.

Deolie.

The grave-yard was also enclosed and conserved at a cost of Rupees 1,324.

During 1866-67 roads and drains have been completed in the Civil Lines at a cost of Rupees 2,678.

340. A Telegraph Office was commenced at Jeypore, but owing to the sanction having been received at a very late date but little progress was made, cost to 30th April 1866 Rupees 1,000. The building was completed during the past year at a cost of Rupees 9,100.

Jeypore.

341. At Aboo the old house on the site fixed for the Residency was removed, and the foundation and plinth of the new building constructed; cost Rupees 6,675.

Aboo.

The walls of the Sirohi Agency Office were raised to full height, and the building ready for roofing; cost Rupees 1,710.

A new hospital for the Rajpootana Agency head-quarters has been almost completed; expenditure Rupees 3,336.

Miscellaneous.

342. At Bunai, in the Ajmere District, a first class Police station was built during 1865-66 at a cost of Rupees 2,000, and various minor works connected with the civil administration throughout the district generally, aggregating Rupees 2,133.

At Nusseerabad also certain petty works connected with the military buildings, but coming under the head of civil, were executed, amounting to Rupees 900.

During 1866-67 that portion of the Mhow and Nusseerabad road which passes through the cantonment of Neemuch was commenced upon, and Rupees 1,271 expended; work in progress.

Civil Works.—Communications.

3rd Division, Mhow and Nusseerabad Road.

343. This road extends from the boundary of Maharajah Scindiah's territory, north of Neemuch, to the cantonment of Nusseerabad. The Executive Engineer confined his operations during the year 1865-66 to the portion lying within the British Province of Ajmere, namely, from Nusseerabad to Burl on the confines of the Meywar State, a distance of 28 miles. This was lined out, surveyed, and levelled. A fair weather road was estimated and commenced upon.

	Rs.	Rs.
Preliminary operations for a 1st class road in 1864-65	7	
Ditto 1865-66	842	
Ditto 1866-67	26	
Total for preliminary operations to 31st March 1867		875
Fair weather road, 1865-66	2,000	
Ditto 1866-67	3,528	
Total for fair weather road		5,528
Grand total		6,403

During the past year the earthwork of the fair weather road between Ajmere and Burl was nearly completed, and an estimate submitted for a first class road on this portion of the line; expenditure to 31st March 1867 Rupees 6,403.

Nusseerabad and Ajmere Road.

344. This most useful and desirable road was commenced at the close of 1864-65 on the submission of an estimate for the 1st section of five miles, and work went on satisfactorily, until suspended by orders of the Supreme Goverment pending the receipt of a revised estimate. Sanction to this was not accorded until March, and hence six months of the best working season were lost.

The work actually performed during the year 1865-66 was—

Submission of estimates and plans for the 2nd and 3rd sections (about 10 miles).

Embankment and bridging completed for four miles.

Kunkur stacked for three miles of metalling.

During the past year the 1st section, a distance of about five miles, has been nearly completed. Metalling has been laid down, and partly consolidated.

In 1864-65	Rs. 8,293
„ 1865-66	„ 23,339
„ 1866-67	„ 23,470
Total,	Rs. 55,102

Of the 2nd section, a length of two and a half miles, about half the heavy rock cutting has been completed, and work commenced on the 3rd section.

Total expenditure to 31st March 1867 Rupees 55,102.

Nusseerabad and Burr Road.

345. This is a portion of the Nusseerabad and Deesa road, and includes the pass through the Aravulli Hills. The survey involved two trial lines, one through the Siliberri, the other through the Scindra Pass. This latter was selected, the line traced for 15 miles, and a rough estimate submitted.

The cost of these preliminary field operations was only Rupees 103. The illness of the only available Engineer, who has suffered from two

severe sunstrokes, has operated injuriously against the progress of these roads. No help could be given him until January 1866, when he was joined by an Assistant, since when the work has proceeded satisfactorily.

An estimate has been submitted for the construction of a second class road from Beawur to Burr, a distance of 15 miles.

On the north side of Ajmere a bridge was in 1865-66 built on the Kishengurh road by the Agency of the Deputy Commissioner; cost Rupees 1,009.

Ajmere and Beawur Road. 1865-66.

346. This work was under construction from Local Funds. The work of the year 1865-66 commenced at Saugor Mutty Chowkee, some seven miles from Ajmere. The embankment from thence to Urginpoora, a further distance of seven miles, was nearly completed, and the bridging well advanced. Of this latter item the following were completed:—

2 Bridges, each 3 openings of 10 feet.
1 Bridge, 2 openings of 16 feet.
1 Culvert, 8 openings of 3 feet.
1 Bridge, 40 feet span.
1 Do. 2 arches, 16 feet span.
1 Do. of 10 feet span is in progress.

Beyond Urginpoora no embankment was thrown up, but two bridges completed, one in the 21st mile, consisting of a single arch of 20 feet, and one in the 23rd mile, 5 arches of 20 feet.

1866-67.

During 1866-67 the earth embankment has been carried on to Mungleeawas, a distance of three and quarter miles, and two bridges have been built in the 15th mile, one of 10 feet span, the other of 15.

The distance from Ajmere to Beawur is about 36 miles, and the present condition of the road may be briefly described as a good second class one completed as far as Mungleeawas, a distance of 18 miles from Ajmere, but not metalled throughout. Beyond Mungleeawas the line is bridged, but no roadway is made beyond simple levelling and marking out on either side.

Roads in Native States of Rajpootana.

347. In marking the progress of roads in Rajpootana it is necessary to touch on the work executed by the Native States, when such forms a part or link in a continuous chain of communication, although the funds for expenditure thereon may not have been issued from the Imperial Exchequer. Such is the work in the Jeypore State, which will form a part of the direct line of communication between Ajmere and Agra, and that in the Meywar State, which is a link in the highway from Neemuch to Ahmedabad.

Jeypore and Agra Road.

348. Eighty miles of this road lie within the territories of Jeypore. Its construction has been carried on under the supervision of a British Officer, but the whole expense has been defrayed by the Durbar. Its dimensions are

those of a first class road, and it is embanked, bridged, and metalled. At the close of 1865-66 it was completed with the exception of metal on the last three miles bordering the Bhurtpore State, and bridging on the four large streams marginally noted.

Dhond, Bujorie, Langta, Goomtoe.

The total expenditure on this road, including the cost of establishment and all charges, was Rupees 3,88,891, or an average of Rupees 5,084 per mile. The work actually executed during the year 1865-66 was five miles of embankment thrown up, 16 miles metalled, 12 bridges exceeding 12 feet spans, 54 minor drains and culverts, one travellers' bungalow.

During the past year the remaining three miles of metalling have been nearly finished.

The large rivers have not been bridged, the Durbar having deferred the idea pending a decision as to the line the railway will take.

349. This is the continuation westwards of the previous road, the length within the Jeypore limits being 54 miles. Detailed surveys were commenced in 1864, and completed in 1865; since then an embankment has been thrown up for nearly 42 miles, and 24 miles metalled. In addition to this metal has been laid for three miles ready for consolidation.

Jeypore and Ajmere Road.

Three drain bridges have been constructed, and trees planted for a distance of 22 miles.

Five lakhs have been expended on the Agra and Ajmere road, of which a sum of Rupees 45,000 has been repaid to the Durbar as the first instalment of the 20 per cent. subsidy granted by Government for roads constructed in Native States.

Four new staging bungalows have also been erected on the above line, and the roof of one renewed.

350. In the State of Meywar also a British Officer is employed on road construction at the expense of the State. The chief work on hand is the Oodeypore and Neemuch road, of which a continuous length of 40 miles lies in Meywar. This portion was completed throughout at a cost of Rupees 2,77,696, giving an average per mile of Rupees 6,942. The style of the road is first class, bridged and metalled throughout, and includes 11 bridges, aggregating 473 feet of waterway and 151 minor drains, with 697 feet.

Oodeypore and Neemuch Road.

The work executed during 1865-66 was five miles of broken stone metal collected and spread, and nine miles consolidated, two large bridges completed with floorings and waterways, eight minor culverts, and two travellers' bungalows completed.

During the past year the consolidation of the metal on the road has been perfected, and the first 10 miles partially re-metalled.

An estimate for a length of 24 miles, lying chiefly in Tonk, has been submitted, but not yet sanctioned.

A fair weather road has been constructed from Kaimlie to Kankrowlie, a distance of 25 miles, joining the main road at eight miles from

Oodeypore, and connecting it with the pass recently opened through the Aravullis.

Oodeypore and Khairwarra Road.

351. The survey, trace, and estimate for this road were completed during 1865-66, but owing to the administration of the Meywar State having been made over to the Rana, some alterations have taken place in the State plans.

The Durbar does not appear anxious to undertake this road, and nothing beyond the submission of the estimate has been done towards it.

CHAPTER VIII.

Post Office.

Postal Lines.

352. The postal lines in Rajpootana are well arranged, and cover a length of 1,729 miles.

Post Offices.

On the 1st May 1865 45 Post Offices were in working order; during 1865-66 five, and during 1866-67 four new offices were opened, making a total of 54, or one to every 32 miles of running line.

353. Mails as well as banghies are everywhere conveyed by runners, who are accompanied by local mounted or foot police, stationed for this duty on the postal lines. In spite, however, of the protection thus afforded, the banghy dâks are not unfrequently plundered.

Mail robberies.

During 1865-66 seven such cases occurred, in five of which the robbers succeeded in carrying away the bags; in one instance the attendant guard beat off the banditti. During 1866-67 the mails were attacked eight times, and on six occasions a portion of their contents were plundered. Compensation was awarded to the owners of the plundered articles, saving such as were of a valuable nature.

Whilst there is no doubt that the guards provided by the Native Governments are far from being as efficient as is desirable, still there is strong reason to believe that in the majority of cases that do occur of the mails being plundered, the postal servants have themselves given information to the robbers of the despatch of a valuable parcel, receiving, of course, a share in the spoil.

If we bear in mind the great value of the banghy mails in daily transit through Rajpootana, and the wild nature of the country in many parts, it may be deemed a matter of surprise that more cases of robbery do not take place. It is to be feared that the recent orders of Government holding Native States responsible for banghy parcels plundered within their territories, whether the contents be valuables or not, will tend to increase the number of cases of mail robbery by inducing merchants to use the Postal Department more freely than heretofore in transmitting jewelry and bullion from place to place.

The working of the Department.

354. On the whole, the Post Office Department in Rajpootana is not worse administered than the isolation of this province, the absence of immediate control and supervision, and the want of a local press to expose shortcomings, should lead us to expect. That there is room for great improvement may be gathered from the fact that in many parts of these States the local or "Bramanee" post, as it is termed, competes not unsuccessfully with our own. But the point which most demands attention is the great desirability of establishing more rapid postal communications in these States than those which now exist. Foot runners still wearily bear the mails from Agra to Ahmedabad, a distance of upwards of 600 miles, occupying nearly a week in transit.

The Government post is easily distanced by private messengers. For example, when a Vakeel at this Agency wishes to convey an important despatch, say to Jeypore, or a Palee merchant, a commercial message to Kotah or Jhalra Patun, a cossid is employed, who, making his own private arrangements for relief *en route*, will beat the Government post in the distance indicated by fully 24 hours.

I would therefore strongly advocate the establishment of mail carts from Agra to Ahmedabad. This line passes through the important towns of Bhurtpore, Jeypore, Kishengurh, Ajmere, Nusseerabad, Beawur, Palee, Erinpoora, Aboo, and Deesa.

From Agra to Jeypore a fine metalled road offers every facility for mail carts, and very shortly this road will be completed to the Kishengurh frontier. South, beyond Ajmere, the road, although unmade, is hard and consistent, except during the rains, and could be traversed by mail carts without difficulty. Even during the rains the road is not ordinarily very heavy, the sandy nature of the soil preventing adhesive mud.

I am aware that this measure would entail a considerable extra expenditure; but I submit that, with increased speed and efficiency, an increased revenue would be realized; and that the letters now conveyed by private messengers and by the local dâks would then be despatched by the Government post. Further, it would greatly tend to the safety of the mails, and would afford to travellers and officers on duty the means, now utterly wanting, of passing rapidly through Rajpootana.

Of late years the rapid extension of the railway system throughout India has brought the relative receipts and disbursements in the postal department to a much more satisfactory footing than was formerly the case; and by the last Annual Report of the Department for 1865-66, it appears that the net revenue for the year after paying expenses amounted to Rupees 45,78,000, and even a larger sum is anticipated in 1866-67. I would fain trust, therefore, that His Excellency in Council may not, under the circumstances set forth, be indisposed to grant the boon sought for in behalf of the public of this province.

CHAPTER IX.

TELEGRAPH.

Electric Telegraph.

355. The Telegraph Department has comparatively lately extended its operations to Rajpootana. A brief review therefore of its history may not be deemed out of place.

Construction of a single line from Agra to Deesa.

356. The construction of the line from Agra to Deesa was sanctioned during the year 1861-62, but owing to the want of material work could not be commenced for some time. In February 1864 the Agra and Bhurtpore section was finished; in June that from Bhurtpore to Ajmere *viâ* Jeypore; while in the September following the prolongation to Deesa was completed.

The supports for the wire were erected at 16 to the mile, and were those known as Hamilton's three-quarter standards of galvanized iron, with a wooden top piece, four half to five feet long. The wire used was No. 1 Birmingham Guage, and the section from Beawur to Deesa was supplied with the Brook pattern insulators.

357. The total length of line thus opened from Agra to Muddar, with the connecting branch from Ajmere to Nusseerabad, was 486½ miles.

Erection of a second wire.

358. In November 1866 the construction of a second wire from Agra to Deesa, to be erected on the existing supports, with the improved insulation of the lines, was sanctioned. A delay again occurred owing to the non-arrival of stores, and the work was only commenced in January 1867. It is, however, now nearly completed.

The wire which is being used for the second line is of the No. 5½ guage, and the insulators are known as the "Douglas."

The branch line from Ajmere to Nusseerabad is not to be doubled or insulated for the present.

Telegraph Offices in Rajpootana.

359. As the original line progressed, Offices were opened as follows:—

At	Bhurtpore	in February	1864.
„	Jeypore	„ April	„
„	Ajmere	„ June	„
„	Erinpoora	„ November	„
„	Beawur	„ December	„
„	Nusseerabad	„ April	1865.

Those at Beawur and Bhurtpore were closed in August 1865 and March 1866. The one at Erinpoora was also closed in July 1865, but was re-opened in February 1866. The four offices thus left still remain open.

360. In December last the removal of the Erinpoora Office to Palee was sanctioned on the proviso that the Marwar State furnished the

necessary accommodation. This, however, has not as yet been done. The reason for this change is that Palee is the great mercantile centre of western trade, and better situated for telegraphic purposes than Erinpoora, being 106 miles from Ajmere and 138 from Deesa, whereas Erinpoora is 155 from Ajmere and 89 from Deesa.

361. A proposal was submitted to Government during the year for the establishment of an Office on Mount Aboo, the head-quarters of the Agent, Governor General, and it was pointed out that the cost would be but small, as the present supports and wire would be used to within six miles of the station. The proposal was not, however, sanctioned.

Office accommodation.

362. At first all the Offices, with the exception of the one at Erinpoora, were located in houses rented for the purpose, but in August last a building was completed at Ajmere at a cost of Rupees 7,943, while in October another was occupied at Jeypore, which had cost Rupees 9,100.

Number and value of messages despatched during 1865-66 and 1866-67.

363. The number and value of the messages locally despatched during the years 1865-66 and 1866-67 are exhibited in the following Statements:—

1865-66.

Name of Office.	Service including paid Telegraph Service Messages.		Private Messages.		Total Messages.		Remarks.
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	
		Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.	
Jeypore	14	35 11	2,530	7,197 2	2,544	7,232 13	
Ajmere	52	143 12	993	3,472 7	1,045	3,616 3	
Nusseerabad... ...	112	513 2	312	1,029 2	424	1,542 4	
Erinpoora	5	26 8	72	186 12	77	213 4	Only for February, March, and April 1866.
Bhurtpore	11	35 12	98	247 15	109	283 11	
Total ...	194	754 13	4,005	12,133 6	4,199	12,888 3	

1866-67.

Name of Office.	Service including paid Telegraph Service Messages.		Private Messages.		Total Messages.		Remarks.
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	
		Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.	
Jeypore	16	54 0	2,431	7,181 1	2,447	7,235 1	The majority of the messages sent from Erinpoora are received for despatch from Palee.
Ajmere	98	234 12	1,620	4,908 1	1,718	5,142 13	
Nusseerabad	101	404 8	279	789 0	380	1,193 8	
Erinpoora	27	72 8	210	605 4	237	677 12	
Total ...	242	765 12	4,540	13,483 6	4,782	14,249 2	

But it must be remembered that the line through Rajpootana forms a link in the Indo-European communication which connects Calcutta with England, and is therefore the medium of the numerous important telegrams which pass to and fro.

Strength of Establishments.

364. The strength of the establishments attached to the several Offices and subdivisions of the line at the commencement and close of the year 1866-67 is as follows:—

Grade.	Number attached on the		Remarks.
	1st May 1866.	31st March 1867.	
2nd Assistant Superintendent	1	1	
3rd do. do.	1	1	
4th do. do.	.....	1	Employed on special duty, constructing 2nd line, Jeypore to Ajmere.
2nd Sub-Inspectors	.....	1	
2nd Telegraph Masters	4	4	
Signallers	11	17	
Camel Sowars	3	5	
Peons	10	10	
Bhisties	4	4	
Sweepers	4	4	

365. The cost of the establishments in March 1867 compared with that in May 1866 shows an increase of Rupees 304, *viz.*—

Name of Office.	Cost.		Increase.	Decrease
	May 1866.	March 1867.		
Jeypore	275	394	119	.....
Ajmere	474	573	99	.....
Nusseerabad	209	127	.....	82
Erinpoora	280	373	93	.....
1st Subdivision, Agra to Ajmere	256	306	50	.....
2nd Subdivision, Ajmere to Erinpoora and Ajmere to Nusseerabad	306	331	25	.....
Total ...	1,800	2,104	386	82

This is due to the annual increment granted for length of service, and to an increase in the establishment of six signallers.

366. The working of the department has been very creditable and has given satisfaction. Mr. Finch, the Superintendent, is an able and energetic Officer.

Observations.

367. Great advantages would, I believe, accrue to the commercial community by the establishment of a branch line of telegraph from Jeypore *viâ* Tonk, Kotah, and Jhalra Patun to either Beowra or Neemuch in Central India. Tonk, Kotah, and Jhalra Patun are great centres of trade, and Offices established at those towns would, it is apprehended, be well supported; while it cannot be doubted but that branch lines of telegraph tend greatly to increase the receipts on the main ones, to which, in fact, they act as feeders.

CHAPTER X.

MILITARY.

368. The British force garrisoning Rajpootana consists of one battery of Artillery, six squadrons of Native Cavalry, one regiment of European, and four regiments of Native Infantry, the whole numbering on an average 4,750 fighting men, 992 being Europeans.

The force is distributed as shown in the following Table:—

STATION.		ARTILLERY.		Native Cavalry Sabres.	INFANTRY.		REMARKS.
		Guns.	Men.		Europeans.	Natives.	
Mhow Division.	Nusseerabad	6	130	149	794	691	Troops of the Bombay Presidency.
	Ajmere	.....	.....	.....	68	.....	
	Deolie	.....	.....	520	.....	715	2nd Bengal Cavalry, Deolie Irregular Force, Erinpoora Irregular Force.
	Erinpoora	.....	.....	277	.....	693	
	Khairwarra	.....	.....	.....	.....	568	Meywar Bheel Corps.
	Kotra	.....	.....	.....	.....	145	
	Total ...	6	130	946	862	2,812	

369. Health. The health of the troops has been very satisfactory. There has been no epidemic. The average percentage of Europeans in hospital during the year was 4·7, and amongst the Native troops the proportion of sick was as nearly as possible the same.

The garrison at Erinpoora suffers a good deal from fever, which is contracted at the outposts furnished from the station.

370. Local Corps. The efficiency and excellent discipline of the Deolie Irregular Force has been more than once reported on by the Brigadier General Commanding at Nusseerabad. When the Kotah Contingent mutinied in 1857, the Governor General's Agent resolved on the experiment of raising a local corps from amongst the Meenas and other tribes which resided in the hilly district near Deolie, tribes of so lawless and wild a nature, that they had been pronounced by Sir W. Sleeman as irreclaimable robbers.

Captain Forbes, Assistant to the Governor General's Agent, was entrusted with the task of raising the corps, but falling sick, the duty devolved on Lieutenant-Colonel MacDonald, the present Commandant. At the first stage great difficulty was experienced in obtaining the confidence of the men from amongst whom recruits were to be obtained.

No enquiry as to antecedents* was made: the most lawless and restless characters were freely entertained, many having marks of recent jail discipline. Pay was almost daily distributed, and so little confidence was then reposed in them, that it was not deemed expedient to entrust them with Government muskets, and they were, consequently, armed with swords and shields, matchlocks and bows and arrows.

But it was soon found that in the Meenas and their kindred tribes we had secured excellent material for soldiers. The foibles and feelings of the men were judiciously studied, and their pride and vanity turned to good account.

Irritating punishments, such as piling shot, confinements to limits, &c., were avoided, but the convicted thief received the lash with but small mercy. Even in punishments the pride of race was respected; for example, a young sepoy was sentenced to be flogged. His uncle, a respectable non-commissioned officer, without questioning the justice of the sentence, represented that if inflicted by the regimental lascars, the whole family would be disgraced. In reply, he was told that he might inflict the punishment himself. The offer was eagerly accepted, and the sentence was carried out in the usual manner in the presence of the force by the hands of the uncle.

In 1858 the corps was sufficiently disciplined for active employment, and at the siege of Kotah the regiment rendered excellent service, which was warmly acknowledged by the General Officer Commanding.

Here an incident occurred curiously illustrative of the temper of the men. It was necessary for our heavy ordnance to take up a new position, an operation which entailed the passage of the Chumbul, with a run up a steep rocky ghât. A working party of the Meena Battalion was told off for the duty, and a body of coolies also sent to assist. But the sepoys represented that their honor would be affected in labouring with coolies, and begged that they might be permitted to carry out the work unaided. The request was acceded to; and the Meenas, labouring heartily and willingly throughout the night, had completed the duty much to the satisfaction of the General before morning.

On a more recent occasion the excellent spirit displayed by the men in voluntarily constructing a tank of an area of about 40 acres at Deolie, in recognition of their appreciation of the boon of good conduct pay, has been already brought to the notice of Government, and has received the commendations of His Excellency the Viceroy in Council.

371. I hope the encouragement thus awarded may induce renewed exertions of a like nature, which would not only render their services of much public utility in times of peace, but add to their intelligence and general efficiency in the field. Should the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council concur in this opinion, I would submit for consideration that the usual working pay be granted to the men when employed in the construction of any public work calculated either to improve the station, or open out the surrounding country.

* *N. B.*—In one night in August 1857, 205 men deserted under the impression that the offer of service was a trap to bring them together for enquiry into past misdeeds.

372. Regarding the Erinpoora Irregular Force, which has taken the place of the Jodhpore Legion, no special notice is necessary. A great difficulty is experienced by Colonel Hall in obtaining recruits in sufficient numbers. This has been also felt during the last two years by Lieutenant-Colonel MacDonald at Deolie, though not to the same extent as at Erinpoora.

Both officers attribute it to the rate of pay, which is only Rupees 6 per mensem, to the sepoy.

373. The Meywar Bheel Corps, with a permanent head-quarters at Khairwarra, 40 miles south-west of Oodeypore, was raised in 1841, and is composed almost exclusively of Bheels and the wild aboriginals of the Meywar hilly tracts. Throughout the mutiny the regiment remained staunch; nor is it to be wondered at, for the Bheel has scarcely a feeling in common with the natives of the rest of India. Much good has been effected by the entertainment of these hill men in the corps. Through the influence of those in the service, and who have been pensioned, the whole population is gradually being leavened with the germs of civilization. The process is gradual, but it cannot be otherwise; the impressions and passions ingrained by centuries of ill usage and oppression require time for eradication. The regiment is well drilled and disciplined, and reflects credit on its officers. The inefficiency of the muskets with which this corps, as well as the Deolie and Erinpoora Irregular Forces, are armed, has been more than once brought to the notice of Government. It is now two years since the present muskets were condemned.

374. In the table of troops garrisoning Rajpootana the detail of European Infantry quartered at Mount Aboo has been omitted. The detachment is there stationed simply on sanitary grounds, and constantly fluctuates in numbers. During the past year the average strength was 143 men. Three deaths have occurred, and the proportion of sick has been 14 per cent. This may appear high, but it must be borne in mind that a great number of the men are invalids sent up for the restoration of their health.

On sanitary considerations the transfer of the European regiment at Deesa to Mount Aboo seems a most desirable measure. The troops would enjoy a temperate and invigorating climate, and yet be at the same time available for immediate service in the plains below, which are but an hour and a half's march from the barracks of the sanitarium. That the change will be effected within a decade I have no personal doubt, but it would appear deserving of immediate consideration, as new barracks are under construction at Deesa, which will be abandoned, if my conclusions are verified, almost as soon as they are completed.

CHAPTER XI.

Geological Features.

375. Embracing a wide area, the geological formation of Rajpootana is very varied. As before remarked, this province is bisected by the Aravulli Mountains running in a continuous chain from the confines of Sirohi and Meywar on the south-west, to some 20 miles north-west of Ajmere. Thence the hills, becoming more detached and of smaller dimensions, may be traced through Shekhawattee and Ulwur to within 60 or 80 miles of Delhi.

The Aravullis.

376. Mount Aboo is not connected with the Aravulli, but separated on the north by a few low hills, and on the east by the large plain of Rohera.

Mount Aboo.

It seems as if the mountain had originally been a series of peaks and ridges separated by deep rocky defiles, which, by the disintegration of the rock and the action of the elements, had become filled up to a greater or less extent; for when wells are dug, it is not unfrequent to meet with clay, gravel, and rock more or less disintegrated as the workman passes downwards. Sometimes very fine specimens of rock crystal of large size are found. The vast mass of the hill is granitic, but occasionally within the boundary range of peaks metamorphic trap, basalt, and other varieties of the same genus may be recognized, as also other stratified transitionary rocks.

On the eastern face of the hill the upper parts are all granite, but as the plain of Rohera is approached, about one-third of the elevation of the hill consists of transitionary rocks. Rough slate is met with inclined at an angle of about 75 degrees towards the horizon, and dipping downwards towards the west. On this face of the hill is also found a quarry of white marble, of which it is said the famous Jain temples on Aboo were built.

Earthquakes more or less marked are still frequent; sometimes slight rumblings occur lasting from 10 to 30 seconds; at other times a perceptible quaking accompanies the rumbling. In 1848 a shock so severe was felt as to cause the destruction of one or two arches in the temple at Dilwarra and to shake several of the houses. Latterly, on the 2nd December 1866, a strong shock was felt at about 7 P. M., which was also experienced as far north as Todgurh, a distance of some 120 miles.

377. The Aravulli range attains a very considerable altitude. At Selumbil in the south-west the hills spread into an extensive plateau, which forms the water-shed of four rivers flowing towards the cardinal points of the compass. The elevation of the plain is about 3,000 feet, the surrounding peaks being, perhaps, 500 feet higher.

The formation of the Aravulli is much the same as that of Aboo, except on the south-eastern face, where stratified rocks, chiefly basaltic, with occasionally fine fissile sandstone, are met with, and at Kankrowlie, where white marble is found. On the north-western face the granitic rocks are bolder and more precipitous, and the detached hills, which ever and anon appear at a few miles from the main range, are of the

purely non-stratified kind. At about five miles from Ghanerao there is a quarry of rough white marble. Basalt and trap are much more common, and towards the termination of the range large layers of sandstone, mica, schist, and allied varieties are encountered. The hills on the south-eastern face are much lower, and decline gradually until they are lost, or appear as detached groups and isolated hills.

The range varies in breadth from 25 to 30 miles, commencing at Selumbil and passing towards Oodeypore, and is more or less continuous at about this breadth as far as the Burr Pass near Beawur, where the hills more distinctly separate into two series, the southern continuing more to the east, and passing *viâ* Mussooda and Nusseerabad towards Jeypore; the northern, stretching to the north of Ajmere, and more directly north, as disconnected hills, towards Kishengurh and the Sambhur lake. Between these hills are fine plains, the elevation of which varies little from that of the country generally on either side of the hills, thus indicating that the convulsions which have produced the elevations on each side have been inoperative in the space between.

Mairwarra.

378. The geological features of the Aravullis from 50 to 100 miles south of Ajmere, in a district called Mairwarra, have been thus described by the Rev. W. Shoolbred, of the Beawur Mission:—

"The rocks are chiefly metamorphic, with in the higher hills bands of basalt and porphyry of a coarse kind. Some have imbedded in them such masses of scoria as to indicate volcanic action in ages long before the last upheaval. But the most remarkable feature is that seen at and around Kookra, where several masses of quartz chiefly rise up perpendicular as towers to the height of from 600 to 700 feet above the level of the valley bottoms; and from their peculiar bell or dome-shaped construction, clearly establish the fact that they have been thrown up in a semi-molten state within moulds of some softer material, and have been exposed by subsequent denudation. To the east of Dewatar, at a village called Unakar, there is another mass of the same sort, in shape very much like the roof of a bomb proof house, on some sides not only precipitous, but actually overhanging. The soil of the valleys is formed of the *débris* of hills surrounding them and such organic remains as have been washed down by the rains, or admixed for purposes of cultivation. That the country has been formed by the same convulsion which upheaved Abco is proved by the fact that it still sympathises in those slight earthquakes which radiate from that mountain. On December 2nd last, while my camp was at Kalalia, there was a very smart shock of earthquake at 8 P. M., which proceeded from the south-west by south towards the north-east. Singularly enough, the people give these earthquakes the name of the highest hill in Mairwarra, that called 'Nathjee' or 'Goram' near Kachablie, and the earthquake is called Goramgaj."

The height of the highest peaks in this portion of the Aravullis is about 2,700 feet. At Ajmere the range consists more of detached and isolated peaks and ridges; Taragurh, overhanging the city, attaining an altitude of about 2,400 feet.

379. Below Selumbill the Aravulli range turns more directly south, and is continuous with the hills of Meywar, Doongurpore, &c., from

whence issue tributaries of the Mhye, the Western Bunas, and the Saburmuttee. Passing gradually southwards it adjoins the Vindhya Mountains. The rocks are chiefly transitionary.

380. The country to the south-east of the Aravulli is much more fertile and of a higher elevation than that to the north-west. The hills throughout this tract, including Meywar, Banswarra, Doongurpore, and Pertabgurh, have a very similar conformation to those on the south-eastern face of the Aravulli, *viz.*, primitive rocks, with the transitionary series, nowhere as yet shown to contain either vegetable or animal petrifactions. To the south of Beendir, in Meywar, a bridle road runs through low hills to the Deybur lake. In the space of a few miles immediately to the south of the town every characteristic variety of granitic rock may be seen. Pure granite, gneiss, porphyry, syenite of various colors, and other species abound. Passing eastwards we come to the States of Jhallawar, Kotah, Boondee, Jeypore and portions of Tonk.

Southern Rajpootana.

On the extreme east lie Kerrowlie and Bhurtpore. In the districts to the west of the Bairais, a stream which, as before stated, rises near Oodeypore and flows into the Bunas, the hills are altogether similar in character to the southern face of the Aravulli; but on crossing to the east an entirely different aspect is presented by the hills, which in three distinct ranges run nearly east and west. This range markedly differs from the Aravulli: no conical or prominent peaks are seen; each line varies but little in height, though their sides are far more abrupt in places, and are intersected by long ravines. These hills run from Chittore eastwards through Scindhia's territory of Jawud Neemuch, through a detached portion of Meywar, to Holkar's lands of Rampoora and Bhanpoora, thence by Mokundura and Gahgron of Kotah as far as the Kalee Sind River. The geological formation of eastern Rajpootana can be readily traced by following the Chumbul. The river flows on a sandstone and occasionally a slate bed, having gradually forced its way through the sandstone and clay slates, which bound it towards Bhynsrorgurh and Kotah. The banks or rather rocks are of exactly the same character as the ranges of hills. The dip of these hills is as nearly as possible due north, and though in many places they approach near to each other, at others they are separated by from 12 to 20 miles. The section of strata laid bare by the formation of a road up the Phoosuria Ghât near Singhowlie is as follows:—

Dip slightly towards north.

Band of Iron Ore.

Sandstone.

Sandstone.

Slaty Schist.

Slaty Schist with Nomblende.

Slaty Schist with Mica Schist.

Schistic Slate with Iron.

Schistic Slate with more Iron.

Sandstone with traces of Nomblende.

Sandstone.

381. The ground in the neighbourhood of Ruttungurh Kheree situated in the middle range of hills is interesting. About a mile from the bottom of the hills to the river bed, clay slate, covered with boulders of sandstone, is met with, while on the southern side of the river there is found a mass of sandstone which is apparently of the same class as that found at the top of the cliff. On the northern side of the river the soil is decidedly that of clay, while on the southern it is evidently formed from degraded sandstone, with organic matter.

These sandstones belong eminently to the transitionary strata, and have been apparently in many places consolidated by intense heat. This is evident from the closeness of grain of the rock itself, and from the fact that large external surfaces bear the marks of vitrification, as though scathed by the intense heat of a furnace.

A large vein of very rich iron ore (naematite) runs along the middle range of sandstone hills at Ruttungurh Kheree. Here it occurs about half way up the hill of various thicknesses from six feet downwards, and extending a considerable distance along the hills. In both the northern and southern ranges the vein of iron ore is only marked as a small band, but this occurs in precisely the same relative situation, thereby showing how great a convulsion has taken place. It is in all probability a continuation of this ore that is found in the Boondee and Kotah Hills, as the relations of the rocks are the same.

382. The soil of Meywar is very rich, and in no places do the vast areas of sand, which characterise the country to the north of the Aravulli, occur. Around the bases of the various detached hills the ground is rocky and largely covered with stones, which prevent cultivation. Water is usually found near the surface. The same fertility of soil is found throughout the whole of the level ground, bordering the Kotah and Boondee Hills on each side.

Eastern Rajpootana.

383. Proceeding north-east, a range of sandstone hills runs from Lalsoat in Jeypore almost due east to Hindown, and from thence, with some interruptions, the same is continued to Biana in Bhurtpore. To the north of this the soil becomes very sandy, and is so to the sandstone and granitic hills, in a bay of which the city of Jeypore is built. To the north and east the hills contain more granite than sandstone, though in many places the latter occurs, and so fissile is it in character, that it is worked in fine long slabs, many of which are upwards of 20 feet in length.

384. Kerrowlie is immediately separated from the Bhurtpore District of Biana, and the Jeypore District of Hindown, by a long range of sandstone hills, with some trap rock, running south and west towards the Chumbul. The soil differs in no respect from the adjacent districts. In some parts a rich loam produces when irrigated every variety of crop, but in others it is so covered with stones as not to be worth culture.

Western Rajpootana.

385. The country to the north-west of the Aravulli from its most southern part in Sirohi and Marwar is characterised by detached groups of or single granitic hills. Immediately around these the soil is more or less fertile, but gradually passes into heavy sand, more especially towards the

north. These hills extend north and west as far as the Loonee, attaining an elevation of from 800 to 1,100 feet above the plain. The forms of many are eminently picturesque and bold, having all the characteristics of volcanic origin.

North of this river the country becomes even more sandy; rocks are much less frequent, until a low ridge of sandstone running nearly east and west is met with just to the north of Jeysulmere. The rocky edge of this faces south, and it passes due east almost continuously until it approaches the vicinity of Delhi. This stone is well adapted for building purposes, and conglomerates are found imbedded.

The nature of the country around Jodhpore is especially interesting. The palace overhanging the city is built, if the expression may be allowed, on an island of sandstone, having to the north cones of porphyry, and masses of porphyritic trap rising in juxtaposition to the sandstone. The layers of this sandstone are parallel to the horizon. Similar blocks are found to the south and west, their surface is quite flat, and generally they rise abruptly and directly out of the sand around, at other times low hills of porphyry are immediately below.

In some places the porphyritic trap is ranged in stairs. The porphyry has evidently been thrown up at a later date than the sandstone, for it is seen in some places in close apposition to the sandstone without having materially deranged the stratification of the latter. In these cases the upheavals of the former are in small quantity.

386. The country to the north of Jodhpore, and in fact the whole tract from the Runn of Cutch and Scinde on the west, to the Indus and Bawulpore on the N. W., is one vast sandy plain, broken by sandhills, and mostly covered with low bushes. Occasional oases are met with in this desert, and here and there some few shallow tanks are found after the monsoon. Water is exceedingly scarce, and usually is only met with at a distance of from 200 to 400 feet from the surface. If found near the surface, it is generally very brackish. The scattered pools formed from the scanty showers which in Bikaneer constitute the south-west monsoon soon dry up, and the inhabitants are reduced to the deep wells for their supply.

With the exception of the ridge of sandstone already mentioned few rocks and these sandstones are met with. By sinking wells alone can the geological features of the upper crust be observed in this region.

387. Dr. Coleridge, long resident at Bikaneer, has furnished the following particulars on the subject. In sinking wells, an upper stratum of about 15 to 20 feet of fine sand is met, then from 30 to 40 feet of coarse sand, then 30 or 40 feet of kunkur and gravel, and afterwards a dark matrix containing much iron stone 100 to 150 feet thick; below this sandstone again occurs. The water found at this depth is sometimes very good, occasionally not as mere springs, but rather underground streams. In constructing a large well at Bikaneer a sudden rush of water occurred at between 300 and 400 feet deep, and at once filled the well to a depth of 60 feet. Incessant labour for many days together has never diminished the depth more than 10 feet. It is also said that articles lost in a well at a distance of 9 or 10 miles have been recovered at the abovementioned well at Bikaneer.

Mineral Resources.

388. The minerals of value in Rajpootana are few: copper ore in the sandstone ridge between Jeysulmere and Delhi, copper and lead ore in Ulwur, carbonate of lead and galena in Ajmere. Zinc ore is found near Oodeypore, and there are remains of old furnaces at Soojat for smelting zinc. Iron ore, as already stated, is in inexhaustible profusion in the sandstone ridges running through parts of Meywar, Jawud Neemuch, Kotah, and Jhallawar; but these vast stores are almost useless, as there are no proportionate forests, and the geological formation is not one, as far as I am aware, in which any coal deposits may be expected. Neither the sandstone, nor any member of the group, has as yet been proved to contain any fossil. It may however be expected that valuable ores may at some future period be discovered. Marble exists in profusion at Mekrana, near Ghanerao, and also near Kankrowlie.

389. *Dispensaries.*—The dispensaries of Rajpootana are local institutions, maintained by the Chiefs of the States in which they exist, and have been established from time to time at the instance and under the counsel of the British officers accredited to the several courts.

390. The following Table exhibits the number of medical institutions presently in operation, their cost, and the number of patients relieved:—

	State.	Nature of Institution.	Date of Establishment.	Cost.	Patients treated in 1866.	Vaccinated in 1866.		
						Total.	Success.	Percentage of successful Cases.
			Year.	*Rs. a. p.*				
1	Bhurtpore.	City Dispensary ...	1834	9,443 5 3	87,110	13,213	9,150	69·2
		Do. Hospital ...	1855					
		Jail do.	1854					
		Deeg Dispensary ...	1854					
		Gopalgurh do. ...	1854					
		Kama do. ...	1861					
		Paharee do. ...	1861					
		Biana do. ...	1861					
		Roophas do. ...	1861					
		Weir do. ...	1861					
		Akheygurh do. ...	1866					
2	Jeypore ...	City Hospital ...	1852	11,759 15 8	14,850	13,987	9,331	66·7
		Do. Dispensary ...	1852					
		Do. Branch do. ...	1860					
		Midwifery Hospital ...	1858					
		Medical School ...	1860					
		Khetree Hospital ...	1865	6,000 0 0	.....	2,121	1,778	83·5
		Do. Dispensary ...	1865					
		Carried forward ...	...	27,203 4 11	1,01,960	29,321	20,259	...

	State.	Nature of Institution.	Date of Establishment.	Cost.	Patients treated in 1866.	Vaccinated in 1866.		
						Total.	Success.	Percentage of successful Cases.
			Year.	*Rs. a. p.*				
		Brought forward ...	...	27,203 4 11	1,01,960	29,321	20,259	...
3	Oodeypore.	City Dispensary ...	1862	3,372 7 3	4,787	487	308	56·5
		Do. Hospital ...	1864					
		Do. Branch Dispensary.						
4	Marwar ...	Jodhpore Dispensary ...	1853	3,027 3 8	7,996	3,933	2,225	56·5
		Pallee do. ...	1864					
		Balmere do. ...	1866					
5	Kotah ...	City Hospital with Dispensary attached ...	1853	2,046 10 10	3,775	1,022	408	39·8
6	Jhallawar.	Jhalra Patun Hospital with Dispensary attached	1853	2,008 7 0	5,331	844	347	41·1
7	Kerrowlie	City Hospital with Dispensary attached ...	1853	1,496 10 5	7,712	315	116	36·7
8	Ulwur ...	City Hospital, Dispensary attached	1859	2,033 10 2	15,179	571	341	59·7
		Rajgurh Dispensary ...						
		Tejarah do. ...						
9	Tonk ...	Dispensary	1865	1,371 12 9	10,109	1,535	902	58·7
10	Deolee ...	Dispensary	1866	410 8 2	1,616	.....	.....	...
11	Sirohi ...	Vaccination	1859	208 0 0	.....	1,969	1,790	90·9
			Total..	43,178 11 2	1,58,465	39,997	26,696	66·8

391. The city dispensary in Bhurtpore was established by an official of the State, named Mahomed Buksh, (not a medical man), during the life-time of the late Maharajah Bulwunt Singh. In 1855 this institution was re-organized, and a proper staff of servants appointed. Branch establishments gradually followed, and it has since been the aim of the Council of Regency, under the advice of the Political Agent, to have an efficient dispensary, as well as a good school, at the head-quarters of each pergunnah.

Bhurtpore.

392. In 1858 a midwifery hospital was opened in Jeypore with a small school attached for the instruction of women in the principles and practice of midwifery. A considerable number of patients have been attended in labour, and the most experienced midwives are now employed in the city. In 1860-61 the Jeypore medical school was established. This institution has not as yet produced many qualified Native Doctors, but the number will doubtless largely increase, as time and acquaintance remove the prejudices of the people.

Jeypore.

393. A dispensary and hospital were spontaneously established by the Rajah at Khetree in 1865; they were placed under the charge of Sub-Assistant Surgeon Nundo Loll Dholl assisted by a Native Doctor. The Chief takes great interest in their success, and they have, consequently, proved most useful institutions. Their cost is about Rupees 6,000 annually.

Khetree.

394. The Kotah Dispensary has diminished in usefulness during the incumbency of the present doctor in charge. An application, however, is now under preparation for his transfer.

Kotah.

395. Of the Native Doctor at Jhalra Patun, Mahomed Naheem Khan, the Political Agent, Haraotie, writes as follows:—"I cannot speak too highly of this excellent official, who, in spite of corporeal infirmities and the fact of his being a Mahomedan in the midst of a Hindoo population, evinces an energy and interest in the good work imposed upon him, which has won for him the respect and confidence of all classes." In consideration of his attendance on the inmates of the palace, his salary has been raised from Rupees 60 to Rupees 100 per mensem.

Jhallawar.

396. The Native Doctors at Kerrowlie and Tonk have also done well, and both the dispensaries are largely attended.

Kerrowlie and Tonk.

397. No special remarks appear necessary regarding Oodeypore or Marwar.

398. The dispensary at Deolee was established through the exertions of the Political Agent and Dr. DeFabeck for the poor of the surrounding districts of Jeypore, Boondee, Kotah, and Tonk, and is jointly supported by the Durbars of those States.

Deolee.

399. The numbers treated at different periods during the past 12 years are as follows:—

Year.	Nos. of Dispensaries in operation.	Patients.
1855	9	33,500
1860	14	99,768
1863	20	113,346
1865	24	14,2780
1866	27	158,465

These figures, showing as they do that the sick coming for relief have more than quadrupled during the years the system has been allowed to develope itself, prove the amount of good these valuable institutions have effected.

400. Owing to the necessarily limited supervision which can be exercised even over those dispensaries most favourably situated for inspection, the Returns furnished can hardly be regarded as trustworthy data. Of this the various local Superintendents are fully alive, and each has fully striven to secure accuracy. But the difficulty lies to a great extent with the patients themselves. Numbers leave during treatment, while others, in whom hopeless disease has established itself, too often become apathetic, and are taken to their homes. What becomes of them is never heard, nor is it, of course, possible to discover. As an instance of this may be adduced the fact that in the latter half of 1866 not one death out of upwards of 40,000 treated in the Bhurtpore State has been recorded. But the explanation of this will be found in the fact that 2,200 patients absented themselves without giving notice to the Native Doctor in

charge. It is owing to these and similar reasons that the Dispensary Returns are too often of but little value as reliable statistics.

401. The majority of the dispensaries are comparatively elementary, but that they meet the wants of the classes to whom they are intended to administer, is evidenced by the large crowds who attend daily at their doors, and who in very many instances travel 30 or 40 miles to seek relief. This fact, too, is, perhaps, the best proof that their benefits are recognized and appreciated in the districts in which they are situated.

Vaccination.

402. The results and cost of vaccination are included in the table given at the commencement of this chapter. During the two or three years succeeding the mutiny little was done, but in the season of 1860-61 a systematic effort was made to introduce vaccination throughout these States. A severe epidemic of small-pox, which had raged with virulence in many parts, rendered the people less antagonistic. Ten vaccinators were obtained from Agra and distributed in Oodeypore, Bikaneer, Tonk, Sirohi, Banswarra, and Doongurpore. At the same time the late Dr. Stuart at Bhurtpore and Dr. Burr at Jeypore trained Natives for the duty, and 13,200 persons were vaccinated with a successful result in more than half the cases. Only three of the Agra vaccinators remained for more than one season. At Bikaneer, notwithstanding the efforts of Dr. Coleridge, the two operators were allowed to leave. Those despatched to Oodeypore, Banswarra, and Doongurpore absconded. The three others at Tonk and Serohi have worked well. The former were permitted to attend the Agra Medical College during the hot weather. The latter has done excellent service, and has successfully operated on from 1,500 to 2,000 annually. He has, however, advantages which none of the others possess in being able to continue operations on Mount Aboo during the hot season; and has without extraneous aid maintained a constant supply of the virus, which on one occasion only has required renewal. So well satisfied has the Durbar been with his labors, and the quiet, conciliating manner in which they have been carried on, that it has raised his salary on two occasions. But the departure of these trained vaccinators has been of use in so far as it has compelled us to depend more on ourselves and to teach Natives of the country to supply their places.

403. As with dispensaries, every endeavour has been made to verify the Vaccination Returns, and from the moderate and varying success chronicled, those submitted would appear to be in the main reliable. With a view to test the vaccine matter, isolated vaccinators forward crusts regularly for the inspection of the Superintendent.

404. Difficulties are frequently experienced in establishing the vesicle early in the season, but every exertion is made to meet local requirments. Supplies of crusts are forwarded by the Superintendent, and assistance is obtained from Simla. In 1865 a supply of tubes was procured direct from Europe, but these even in the hands of European Officers failed on many occasions owing to the unusual heat of the season. Objections have been raised by Native vaccinators to the use of these articles as injuring their caste.

405. The percentage of successful cases in 1865 and 1866 was respectively 66·6 and 66·7. This is decidedly satisfactory, varying as it does in 1866 from 36·7 in Kerrowlie to 90·9 per cent. in Sirohi.

CHAPTER XII.

Conclusion.

406. Before concluding this Report, I would desire to bring to the notice of His Excellency in Council the names of such officers under this administration as are deserving of favourable mention.

407. In the Political Department the executive staff, as marginally noted, have all done well, and have striven with success, more or less marked, to perform their respective duties, and to uphold the honor and dignity of the paramount power by an independent and upright policy.

Major Nixon, Political Agent, Meywar.
Major Beynon, Political Agent, Jeypore.
Captain Impey, Political Agent, Marwar.
Captain Walter, Political Agent, Bhurtpore.
Mr. Bruce, Political Agent, Haraotie.
Mr. Muir, Political Superintendent, Sirohi.

408. The responsibilities of a Political Agent who efficiently fills his post are more onerous than is usually believed or understood. His actions in the cause of justice and good Government are rarely known to the public or to the Government, and do not find record in Reports. Without authoritatively interfering, he is, and must in a measure be, moved to counsel and urge the Chief of the State to which he is accredited to reforms and progress. Without this impulse, advancement there would be little or none, and more often retrogression. He is, too, a channel through which persons of all conditions, oppressed by State officials, secure an audience or attention to their grievances, which they could not otherwise obtain from the head of the State. And yet in thus acting he must be careful to avoid giving offence to the Chief: there must be no semblance of active authority or interference; for the Rajpoot Rulers are sensitive and jealous of their prerogative, and would become inflexible, so to speak, if their pride of place were in any form excited. In short, good temper, tact, patience, and ability are required of a Political Officer; and without these qualities he will assuredly fail in obtaining the co-operation of the Native Governments.

409. My acknowledgments are due to my Assistants, Mr. J. Blair, Captain A. W. Roberts, and Captain C. Blair, for the zealous and able manner they have carried on the duties entrusted to them.

410. Major Mackenzie, Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, and Major Mackeson, 2nd Assistant in Meywar, have proved themselves valuable local officers amongst the wild tribes of Meywar, and they have also fully maintained the discipline of the Meywar Bheel Corps, of which they are respectively Commandant and 2nd in Command.

411. Lieutenant-Colonel MacDonald and the officers of the Deolee Irregular Force are deserving of special thanks for the excellent discipline, efficiency, and *esprit de corps* of the regiment.

412. Colonel Hall and the officers of the Erinpoora Irregular Force have worked willingly in the uphill and disheartening task of maintaining discipline in a corps excessively detached and broken up.

413. Amongst the medical staff I would commend to the notice of Government Dr. Lownds, Rajpootana Agency; Dr. Moore, Marwar Agency; Dr. Mott, Bhurtpore Agency; Dr. Eddowes, Erinpoora Irregular Force; Dr. Cunningham, Meywar Agency; Dr. DeFabeck, Deolee Irregular Force; and Dr. Burr, Jeypore Agency. They are all officers of ability and mark.

414. I gladly accept this opportunity to record my high sense of the valuable services rendered by Major Pollard, the Superintending Engineer of this Circle, recently promoted to Nagpore. By ability, energy, and tact, Major Pollard successfully organized the Rajpootana Circle of Public Works, and placed it in good working order. There were elements of discord which under a less able officer might have given trouble and annoyance.

415. Amongst the subordinates in this department, Captain Gambier, Executive Engineer in the Upper Grade, and Sergeant Jackson, in the Lower, have performed the best service.

(Sd.) W. F. EDEN,

The 15th June 1867. *Governor General's Agent, Rajpootana.*

I.

STATEMENT showing the state of the Files of the Rajpootana Courts of Vakeels during the years 1864, 1865, *and* 1866.

Names of Courts.	Cases on the File at the commencement of the year.			Admitted during the year.			Disposed of during the year.			Cases pending at the close of the year.		
	1864.	1865.	1866.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1864.	1865.	1866.
Upper Court ...	1	2	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	2	1	...
Meywar do. ...	77	49	144	81	188	168	109	93	100	49	144	212
Jeypore do. ...	189	146	105	202	122	88	245	163	111	146	105	82
Marwar do. ...	82	164	103	250	253	375	168	314	214	164	103	264
Haraotie do. ...	24	11	1	70	71	82	83	81	76	11	1	7
Total ...	373	372	353	604	635	713	605	653	501	372	354	565

II.

STATEMENT showing the result of Appeals preferred to the Upper Court, and of Cases submitted for confirmation to that Court during the years 1865 *and* 1866.

Court from which preferred.	No. of Appeals and Cases submitted for confirmation.		Order modified or revised.		Order confirmed.		Balance.	
	During 1865, including balance of 1864.	During 1866.	1865.	1866.	1865.	1866.	1865.	1866.
Meywar Court ...	10	2	1	.....	4	2	4	1
Jeypore do. ...	24	11	4	4	14	7	3	3
Marwar do. ...	15	14	4	5	8	9	1	2
Haraotie do. ...	14	7	4	4	6	4	1	2
Total ...	63	34	13	13	32	22	9	8

III.

STATEMENT showing proportion of Cases decided on their merits as compared with those disposed of in other ways during the years 1865 *and* 1866.

NAMES OF COURTS.	Exparte.		Dismissed on default.		Adjusted, withdrawn, transferred, or thrown out.		Decided on merits.		Total.		Proportion of Cases decided on merits.	
	1865.	1866.	1865.	1866.	1865.	1866.	1865.	1866.	1865.	1866.	1865.	1866.
Upper Court ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	50 ₱ ct.	.....
Meywar do. ...	...	...	22	18	6	10	65	72	93	100	70 „	65₱ct.
Jeypore do. ...	...	...	2	4	11	4	150	103	163	111	92 „	93 „
Marwar do. ...	...	...	27	9	27	60	260	145	314	214	83 „	68 „
Haraotie do. ...	...	...	5	7	5	2	71	67	81	76	88 „	88 „
Total ...	1	...	56	38	48	76	547	387	653	501	84 ₱ ct.	77₱ct.

IV.

STATEMENT showing the amount of Compensation awarded by the Rajpootana Courts of Vakeels.

NAMES OF COURTS.	Amount decreed in Compensation.		
	1864.	1865.	1866.
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
Upper Court	.....	1,000 0 0	.....
Meywar do.	19,529 12 6	19,662 10 0	12,832 3 9
Jeypore do.	96,006 0 6	21,991 9 0	61,407 14 11
Marwar do.	11,093 12 0	38,487 11 0	66,298 4 0
Haraotie do.	51,991 12 8	9,216 12 7	13,933 7 3
Total ...	1,78,621 5 8	90,358 10 7	1,54,471 13 11

V.

RETURN showing the amount of Compensation decreed against different States.

Names of States.	Amounts of Decrees.									Remarks.
	1864.			1865.			1866.			
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	
Meywar	11,961	12	6	19,412	6	0	10,870	14	0	
Jeypore	70,613	5	5	24,643	4	0	42,370	0	7	
Marwar	25,579	5	9	19,526	8	0	63,977	12	0	
Bhurtpore	119	4	6	50	0	0	10,945	8	0	
Kotah	6,798	5	4	1,789	8	4	8,877	12	5	
Boondee	43,926	7	4	1,549	11	10	2,442	9	10	
Jhallawar	132	0	0	818	0	0	244	10	0	
Sirohi	650	8	0	1,969	8	0	340	0	0	
Pertabgurh ...	.....			704	12	0	115	0	0	
Banswarra	7,904	12	0	598	0	0	.....			
Doongurpore ...	.....			.....			.....			
Tonk	402	10	0	3,398	1	2	910	0	0	
Kishengurh ...	2,440	2	4	1,798	4	3	1,223	0	0	
Ulwur	298	12	6	.....			7,433	5	4	
Bikaneer	2,210	0	0	11,590	5	0	1,331	8	0	
Jessulmere ...	325	0	0	441	0	0	124	0	0	
Mullanee	965	0	0	732	8	0	343	0	0	
British Ajmere ...	.....			678	0	0	1,971	0	0	
Pahlunpore ...	4,244	0	0	658	14	0	60	0	0	Decreed by the Marwar Court.
Gwalior	50	0	0	.....			197	0	0	Decreed by the Meywar Court.
Indore	.....			.....			694	13	9	Do. do. do.
Total ...	1,78,621	5	8	90,358	10	7	1,54,471	13	11	

VI.

STATEMENT showing the result of Cases submitted to the Agent, Governor General, Rajpootana, for confirmation by the Political Agent, Bhurtpore, during the years 1865 *and* 1866.

Nature of Cases.	1865.							1866.							Total.						
	Pending at the close of last year.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	Disposed of during the year.				Pending at the close of the year.	Pending at the close of last year.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	Disposed of during the year.				Pending at the close of the year.	Pending at the close of 1864.	Instituted during the years 1865 and 1866.	Total.	Disposed of during the year.				Pending at the close of the year 1866.
				Confirmed.	Reversed.	Modified or Revised.	Total.					Confirmed.	Reversed.	Modified or Revised.	Total.					Confirmed.	Reversed.	Modified or Revised.	Total.	
Civil Cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Criminal do.	3	4	7	6	...	1	7	...	...	6	6	6	...	...	6	...	3	10	13	12	...	1	13	...
Revenue do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...
Miscellaneous do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	3	4	7	6	...	1	7	...	...	7	7	7	...	...	7	...	3	11	14	13	...	1	14	...

VII.

STATEMENT showing the result of Appeals preferred to the Court of the Agent, Governor General, Rajpootana, against the decisions of the Political Agent, Bhurtpore, during the years 1865 *and* 1866.

Nature of Cases.	1865.								1866.								Total.							
	Appeals pending at the close of past year.	Preferred during the year.	Total.	Disposed of during the year.					Pending at the close of the year.	Appeals pending at the close of past year.	Preferred during the year.	Total.	Disposed of during the year.					Pending at the close of the year.	Appeals pending at the close of 1864.	Preferred during the years 1865 and 1866.	Total.	Disposed of during the year.					Pending at the close of the year 1866.
				Confirmed.	Reversed.	Modified or Revised.	Rejected.	Total.					Confirmed.	Reversed.	Modified or Revised.	Rejected.	Total.					Confirmed.	Reversed.	Modified or Revised.	Rejected.	Total.	
Civil Cases	13	16	29	9	4	...	1	14	15	15	44	59	34	4	2	7	47	12	13	60	73	43	8	2	8	61	12
Criminal do.	5	6	11	5	...	1	2	8	3	3	26	29	17	2	...	3	22	7	5	32	37	22	2	1	5	30	7
Revenue do.	4	17	21	6	...	...	1	7	14	14	11	25	16	2	...	2	20	5	4	28	32	22	2	...	3	27	5
Miscellaneous do....	3	16	19	6	...	...	5	11	8	8	26	34	19	2	...	7	28	6	3	42	45	25	2	...	12	39	6
Total ...	25	55	80	26	4	1	9	40	40	40	107	147	86	10	2	19	117	30	25	162	187	112	14	3	28	157	30

VIII.

STATEMENT of Criminal Cases submitted by the Political Agent of Bhurtpore for the confirmation of the Agent, Governor General, Rajpootana, and of sentences passed during the years 1865 *and* 1866.

Cases pending at the close of 1864.	Cases submitted during the year 1865.	Cases submitted during the year 1866.	Total number of Cases submitted.	Persons sentenced to					
				Transportation	*Imprisonment*				
				For life.	From 11 to 14 years.	From 6 to 10 years.	From 4 to 5 years.	Below 3 years.	Total number of persons sentenced.
3	4	6	13	7	2	5	2	3	19

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on 27 November, 2018